

Maradona Out of World Cup for Drug Violations

Argentine Star Tests Positive

By Ian Thomsen

International Herald Tribune

FOXBORO, Massachusetts — Diego Maradona of Argentina, the greatest and most notorious player of his generation, was suspended Thursday following the biggest drug scandal in the 64-year history of the World Cup.

The 33-year-old Maradona tested positive for five types of ephedrine, a stimulant found in over-the-counter decongestants. Ephedrine is commonly used to treat colds, allergies and asthma.

It was his second drug-related suspension and almost certainly will conclude his sensational 18-year career, highlighted by the 1986 World Cup title.

"It is with great sadness that we have to say that Maradona is suspended and will not play," said Joao Havelange, president of FIFA, the international soccer federation. "It was always hoped that the result would be different. This was a very difficult decision for us, but the medical facts don't lie, and we have to accept them as the truth."

Maradona apparently took a cocktail of drugs in order to lose 26 pounds (12 kilograms) for the World Cup finals, said Michel d'Hooghe, a medical doctor and member of FIFA's executive committee. Maradona has had trouble controlling his weight since serving a 15-month suspension for cocaine in 1991-92.

"Maradona must have taken a cocktail of drugs because the five identified substances are not found in one medicine," said d'Hooghe, who identified the substances as ephedrine, phenylpropanolamine, pseudo-ephedrine, nonpseudo-ephedrine and methylephedrine.

"It is true that some of these medications, especially nonpseudo-ephedrine, are often used in weight-reduction medicines," d'Hooghe said. "It would seem possible that Maradona may have taken these drugs in a bid to reduce weight leading up to the World Cup."

Maradona's use of ephedrine "was a strictly personal decision," according to Agricol De Bianchetti, a lawyer for the Argentine Football Association. At a ra-



The Argentine soccer superstar Diego Maradona, who was suspended Thursday in a World Cup drug scandal.

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Eagerly, Anxiously, Gaza Prepares to Hail Arafat

By David Hoffman

Washington Post Service

GAZA — In a dark basement shop splattered with ink, Moen Akeila and his workers were frantically silk-screening swatches of white cotton Thursday with the likeness of Yasser Arafat, head of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

The smudgy images of Mr. Arafat were being sewn into flags, selling briskly for \$1 each on the streets of Gaza City as Pal-

estianians prepared for Mr. Arafat's return, now scheduled for Friday, after 27 years in exile as a guerrilla leader and icon of the Palestinian national revolution.

Mr. Akeila recalled the months of delays and dithering. He recalled that Mr. Arafat had vowed not to come to the Gaza Strip and Jericho until he had received the promised millions of dollars in aid to promote the building of a new state.

But Mr. Akeila quickly dismissed the

money issue. The visit was not really about money. "He is coming to give the people hope," he said. "To tell them, 'Here I am.'"

For the Palestinians, Mr. Arafat's triumphant visit goes to the heart of one of the deepest and most enduring emotions they have carried since the humiliation and exodus of 1948 — the hope of return.

It is not so much a practical reality any longer — many Palestinians have long

since given up any hope of regaining their homes and lands. Rather, it is a dream about recovering from a dark chapter of history.

In the last two months, one of the little-noticed but powerful images rippling through Palestinian society has been the stream of people coming from abroad and from Israeli prisons.

Hardly a village or a large clan has been

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CBS and Shopping Network Near a \$6.4 Billion Merger

By Geraldine Fabrikant

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Barry Diller, chairman of QVC Network Inc., and Laurence A. Tisch, chairman of CBS Inc., are near a deal in which CBS would merge with QVC in a complex arrangement involving cash and stock. The companies have a combined value of \$6.4 billion.

The merger being discussed would put Mr. Diller, 52, in charge of CBS as its chief executive, returning him to the business in which he initially built his reputation. Mr. Tisch would remain as chairman and head of the executive committee. Neither could be reached for comment.

Shares of both companies surged on the merger prospects. CBS closed up \$4.07 at \$31.00 on the New York Stock Exchange. In over-the-counter trading, QVC finished with a gain of \$5.62 at \$38.00. Trading in both companies was halted for about six hours before the merger discussions were announced.

A merger would reflect the continuing blending of broadcast and cable, once bitter rivals. CBS, which earned \$326 million on revenues of \$3.1 billion last year, owns and operates seven television stations and 21 radio stations as well as the television network.

Those involved in the negotiations cautioned that the talks had fallen apart at least once already, several weeks ago, and that there was no guarantee that a final agreement would be reached.

QVC, which earned \$59 million on revenues of \$1.2 billion in the most recent fiscal year, operates two home-shopping channels that sell consumer products like jewelry, electronics and housewares on programs that are transmitted by satellite and carried by cable television systems.

For Mr. Diller, who fought and lost an aggressive battle to gain control of Paramount Communications earlier this year, the

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Whitewater Inquiry Grinds Ahead

Findings: No Tie to Suicide, Meetings Weren't Illegal

By Susan Schmidt

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The special counsel in the Whitewater investigation, issuing his first findings Thursday, said he would not bring criminal charges over White House contacts with Treasury officials about an inquiry into a savings and loan association.

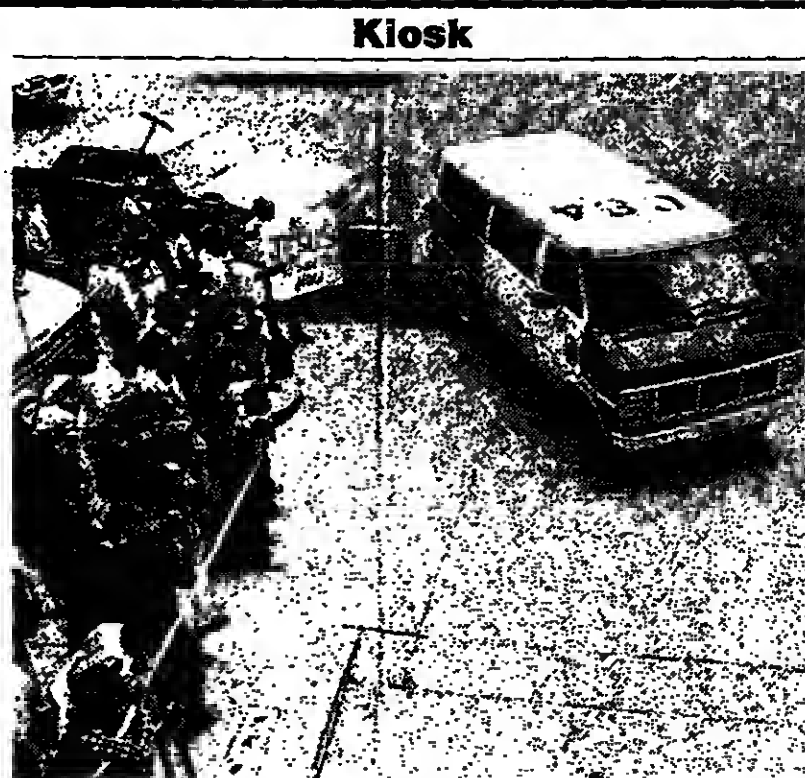
The counsel, Robert B. Fiske Jr., also said that a White House lawyer, Vincent

W. Foster Jr., did in fact kill himself and that there was no evidence that concern over Whitewater contributed to the suicide.

Mr. Fiske issued a two-page summary of a grand jury probe into what he said were more than 20 contacts between White House and Treasury Department officials to discuss the civil and criminal investigations. Whitewater being conducted by the Resolution Trust Corp., which was run by political appointees at Treasury for the 14 months of the Clinton administration.

"I have concluded that the evidence is insufficient to establish that anyone within the White House or the Department of the Treasury acted with the intent to corruptly influence an RTC investigation," said Mr. Fiske in a written statement. "We express no opinion on the propriety of these meetings or whether anything that occurred at

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CLOSER LOOK — A police van carrying O.J. Simpson to a courthouse in Los Angeles on Thursday for a hearing to decide whether he can be tried for murder. Court documents indicate a bloodstained glove seen at his home resembled one found where his former wife was killed. Page 3.

U.S. Weighs Trade Sanctions on China

The U.S. targeted China for possible trade sanctions on Thursday in a dispute over allegations that Beijing has failed to properly protect U.S. patents and copyrights. But Washington delayed for 30 days any action against Tokyo in a separate dispute on Japan's public procurement policies. (Page 13)

Airbus Test Jet Crashes, Killing Crew

An Airbus A-330 passenger plane undergoing tests crashed Thursday shortly after takeoff from the airport in Toulouse, France, killing all crew members. There were conflicting reports about the number of crew members. The regional rescue service said there were five; Airbus said there were seven. The plane crashed in an uninhabited area just beyond the end of the runway. The cause of the crash was not immediately known.

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Is the Turmoil Just a Bit Too Un-Japanese For the Nation?

By Paul Blustein

Washington Post Service

TOKYO — For months, Japanese like Takao Sato have been watching their nation's once-staid politics turn more and more unpredictable. But nothing had quite prepared Mr. Sato, a publishing company executive, for Wednesday night's televised spectacle of the Social Democratic Party leader, Tomiichi Murayama, winning a parliamentary vote for the prime ministership with the support of the conservative Liberal Democratic Party.

"I'm a person who prefers a bit of tumult in politics to stability," said Mr. Sato. "But what is happening now is so un-Japanese." When he saw the Liberal Democrats, who governed Japan from 1955 to

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1993, return to power by backing the leftist Mr. Murayama, "I felt appalled," he said.

Mr. Sato's unease reflected a view much in evidence here Thursday, that Japanese politics is becoming a little too bizarre for the country's good, not to mention its international image.

Amid the bewilderment spawned by Wednesday night's tangled developments, this much appears certain: Japan now faces a sort of double whammy in which political instability continues to paralyze policy-making while at the same time the fledgling reform movement is rolled back.

Although hopes remain for a reformed political and economic system emerging from the confusion in the long term, the prospects are growing ever murkier.

The Liberal Democrats and the Socialists, for all their traditional enmity, do share a penchant for the old style of special-interest politics, and as a result, they are likely to do as much to subvert reform as they think they can get away with.

"Basically, this cabinet is a cabinet of those who favor the status quo," noted a Foreign Ministry official.

Not that the reform forces have been vanquished. They can find ample rays of hope in what is happening.

The Liberal Democrats have taken a huge gamble by supporting Mr. Murayama for the premiership; he lacks any government experience and is widely regarded as a hesitant, albeit pleasant leader. If he proves inept, or if his leftist proclivities cause problems between Japan and the United States in international matters such as the North Korean nuclear program, the Liberal Democrats stand to get a big share of the blame.

Moreover, the Liberal Democrats looked close to undergoing a fatal rupture Wednesday night — just the sort of development dreamed of by reformers like Ichiro Ozawa, the chief strategist of former Prime Minister Tsutomu Hata, who has long sought to lure the pro-reform members among the Liberal Democrats away from the party.

The party's decision to back Mr. Murayama caused Tomiichi Kaifu, a well-liked former prime minister, to bolt and run for the job himself as the reformers' standard-bearer. Supporting him were such influential Liberal Democrats as Yasuhiro Nakasone, another former premier, and former Foreign Minister Michio Watanabe, a major party faction leader.

"The more party realignment, the more chaos, the better in the long term for reform," said Takashi Inoguchi, a Tokyo University political scientist.

The prospects for reform may hinge on what the new government does. Under one dark scenario for the reformers, the ruling

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New Cabinet In Tokyo Unites Once Bitter Foes

Continuity Is Indicated As Socialist Chooses 13 Liberal Democrats

By Andrew Pollack

New York Times Service

TOKYO — Japan's new Social Democratic prime minister appointed a cabinet on Thursday in which most important positions went to members of the conservative Liberal Democratic Party, a signal that the new government might not make radical departures from past policies.

The naming of the new cabinet by Tomiichi Murayama helped quell a bit of the sense of panic and outrage that accompanied his election Wednesday night by an almost-unthinkable partnership of Socialists and Liberal Democrats.

Some of the cabinet members, in their introductory press conferences, issued assurances that they would maintain continuity with the policies of previous governments, particularly in foreign affairs. Mr. Murayama suggested to reporters Wednesday night that he would not undo the electoral system reform that was perhaps the most significant accomplishment of the previous ruling coalition.

A sense of relief of the business community, which had been aghast at the idea a Socialist leader, was reflected in the Tokyo Stock Exchange.

When trading opened, the market went into "Murayama shock," with the Nikkei average quickly plunging more than 200 points. But by the end of the day the market had rebounded and closed at 20,643.93, up 162.93 but the dollar closed at a new low for Tokyo of 98.95 yen.

In addition to being cheered by the news that the cabinet would be dominated by the pro-business Liberal Democrats, investors were encouraged that the cabinet was formed so quickly, dispelling some fears that the new coalition would be marked by bitter infighting.

Still, many important policies, particularly concerning Japan's attitude toward the North Korean crisis and its willingness to cooperate with Washington militarily, remain in doubt. The new ministries do not seem to place much priority on economic deregulation either. Most observers think it is only a matter of time before the Socialists and the Liberal Democrats' archrivals for 40 years, are at each other's throats.

In the new cabinet, Yohji Kono, president of the Liberal Democratic Party, will be deputy prime minister and foreign minister. Ryutaro Hashimoto, a Liberal Democrat stalwart who has had several cabinet positions, was named to head the Ministry of International Trade and Industry. The new finance minister is Masayoshi Take-mura, chairman of the Harbinger Party, a smaller party that is also in the new coalition.

The Socialists took over the Construction Ministry, which regulates the industry that traditionally has been a huge contributor, sometimes illegally, to politicians.

Mr. Murayama had said he would create a "dovish" cabinet, implying one that believed Japan should not change its pacifist constitution and should not send troops abroad.

Mr. Kono, the foreign minister, and Mr. Take-mura, the finance minister, fit that description. But Tokichiro Tanazawa,

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North and South Haggling Over 'Iffy' Korea Summit

By William Branigin

Washington Post Service

SEOUL — When senior North Korean negotiators visited this bustling South Korean capital for the first time in the early 1970s, one of their first acts was to issue a strong protest because there were so many cars on the streets.

It was absurd, the delegation complained, that the South Korean government had brought all the vehicles in the country to Seoul just to show off during the North Koreans' visit.

According to a South Korean official who related this anecdote, senior North Koreans are more savvy about such things these days. In fact, he said, they are painfully aware of just how far the stunted economy of their Stalinist country has fallen behind the booming, capitalist South, especially since the 1970s.

But there is some skepticism here about whether the word has filtered up to 82-year-old Kim Il Sung, the self-styled "great leader" of North Korea's isolationist "workers' paradise," and whether a visit to Seoul might prove too much of a shock for him.

The question arises after an agreement between North and South Korea to hold their first summit meeting after nearly half a century of conflict and Cold War confrontation. South Korea wants that meeting, scheduled for July 25 to 27 in the North Korean capital, Pyongyang, to be followed by a return summit meeting held, for symmetry's sake, by President Kim Young Sam in Seoul. But in a long-winded Tuesday, the North Koreans insisted

on leaving the matter for the two leaders to settle in Pyongyang.

"For both of these exotic creatures to be in heat simultaneously is a miracle," a diplomat said. "But whether they produce an offspring is a very iffy proposition."

One source of uncertainty is a series of conflicting signals from Pyongyang about the summit meeting and a high-level negotiating session in Geneva on July 8 with U.S. officials on North Korea's nuclear program. At Geneva, the United States is expected to ask the North to surrender reactor fuel rods to a third country.

In what South Korean officials took as an encouraging sign Tuesday, huge propaganda loudspeakers on the northern side of the border stopped using such terms as "traitor" and "bandit" to refer to the South Korean president. In addition, Kim Il Sung was quoted as telling a Chinese military delegation Wednesday that "the situation in the Korean peninsula has been eased and is moving in a positive direction."

On Thursday, however, North Korean radio warned that U.S. military moves, including a congressional vote to raise military spending in South Korea and the dispatch of two minesweepers here, threatened the July 8 talks. Reuters reported, "Even if the talks resumed, favorable results are not expected because of the developments," the radio said.

Behind the uncertainty over such issues and the prospect of Kim Il Sung's visit to Seoul, analysts say, are considerable doubts that the two sides are yet ready to

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Newsstand Prices	
Andorra.....9.00 FF	Luxembourg 60 L. Fr
Antilles.....11.20 FF	Morocco.....12 Dh
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Egypt.....E.P. 5000	Reunion.....11.20 FF
Gabon.....9.00 CFA	Saudi Arabia.....9.00 R.
Ghana.....80 CFA	Senegal.....20 CFA
Greece.....300 Dr.	Spain.....200 PTAS
Italy.....2.600 Lire	Tunisia.....1.000 Din
Ivory Coast.....1.20 CFA	Turkey.....T.L. 35,000
Jordan.....1 JD	U.A.E.....8.50 Dirh
Lebanon.....US\$ 1.50	U.S. Mil. (Eur.) \$1.10

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Moscow Insists Criminals Can't Get at Nuclear Weapons

By Lee Hockstader
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — The head of the successor agency to the KGB has cast doubt on U.S. assertions that Russia's nuclear weapons and materials are vulnerable to terrorists and criminal groups.

Sergei Stepashin, chief of the Russia's Federal Counterintelligence Service, said Wednesday he does not believe that Russia's nuclear stockpile was at risk, as suggested by U.S. reports and statements by U.S. officials.

Mr. Stepashin, whose remarks were reported by the Russian Tass news agency, is not the first high-ranking Russian security official to offer such assurances.

But his comments come shortly before the arrival in Moscow of Louis J. Freeh, director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, who has said his top priority would be to deal with the peril

that nuclear materials in Russia could fall into the wrong hands.

Tass said Mr. Stepashin had indicated he was going to ask Mr. Freeh to provide documents or any other material "confirming the threat of nuclear terrorism."

"Otherwise," it quoted Mr. Stepashin, "the FBI's interest in the issue may be interpreted by the Russian political opposition as a desire to establish U.S. control over nuclear installations."

In a Senate hearing in Washington last month, Mr. Freeh cited the chance of "organized crime, rogue nations or bands of terrorists" obtaining nuclear weapons or materials from Russia as "the greatest long-term threat to the security of the United States."

On Monday, the director of central intelligence, R. James Woolsey Jr., told a House hearing that criminal trade in former Soviet nuclear weapons and

materials threatened an "era of anarchic proliferation."

But he said there was no evidence yet that Russian gangs had smuggled nuclear weapons or materials out of the country or were trying to supply terrorist groups.

"We cannot rule out the possibility," he added.

The statements by Mr. Freeh and Mr. Woolsey aroused publicity and alarm in Washington. However, at the same hearing at which Mr. Freeh spoke, Mikhail Yegorov, Russia's chief of organized crime control, said Moscow's security systems at defense facilities "make it impossible to lose any of these materials."

Mr. Yegorov said that in the previous 18 months his agency had investigated nine alleged thefts of the kinds of highly enriched materials required for nuclear weapons. One such theft involved organized crime, he said.

Mr. Freeh's visit to Russia, which starts Saturday, caps a nine-country swing through Europe and the former Soviet Union intended to focus attention on increased threats from international crime groups, terrorism and drug trafficking.

The trip comes as the FBI, the CIA and other federal crime-fighting and intelligence agencies are under pressure to trim their budgets and develop new missions in the aftermath of the Cold War.

Mr. Freeh is expected to meet here with top Russian law enforcement officials, including Mr. Stepashin and Mr. Yegorov, and to open a permanent FBI office in the U.S. Embassy.

On top of the widely shared perception that organized crime is building links across the former Soviet Union, Europe and the Atlantic, officials in Moscow and Washington worry about

the explosive political effects of soaring crime in Russia.

More than any other issue, law and order was mentioned by Russians who voted last December for Vladimir V. Zhirinovskiy, the ultranationalist whose declarations includes vows to execute criminals leaders in the streets.

Mr. Zhirinovskiy's popularity among voters appears to have faded, but law and order still rank high with voters.

President Boris N. Yeltsin has issued an anti-crime decree and vowed tough action against gangs. The decree, which took effect Monday, allows the police to hold suspects for up to 30 days without charges and gives them expanded powers to search homes and offices.

There has been an outcry from critics who say the decree opens the way for abuses. But the public appears to support the measure.

WORLD BRIEFS

Yeltsin Gets Major Role at G-7 Talks

WASHINGTON (Reuters) — President Boris N. Yeltsin will take part for the first time in political talks in Naples by leaders of the seven major industrial nations and he will also join in the group's joint declaration, the White House national security adviser said Thursday.

The adviser, W. Anthony Lake, discussing the G-7 summit meeting that begins July 8, said Mr. Yeltsin would be given a role never before accorded a Russian leader.

"For the first time, on the last day, President Yeltsin will participate in the discussions of political issues as a real participant," Mr. Lake said. "He was there as a visitor" in the past. Mr. Lake said, "Now he is a participant in the formal political discussions on the last day."

Labor Tension Rises in South Korea

SEOUL (AP) — Thousands of workers at South Korea's second-largest auto plant began a partial walkout Thursday amid signs that the current wave of labor unrest may escalate. Government officials said the strike at Kia Motors Co. is legal but might adversely affect labor disputes at other work sites.

Disputes involving six major companies, including Kumho and Co., the nation's second-largest tire maker, already have cost South Korea \$72 million in lost production and \$12 million in exports, officials said. In addition, Hyundai Heavy Industries, the world's largest shipyard, is strikebound.

Government statistics show that 45 labor disputes have broken out so far this year, 23 in June alone. But, on Thursday, union leaders announced the end of a weeklong subway and rail strike that had crippled the nation's transportation system.

Briton Hints at Progress in EU Feud

LONDON (AP) — Britain and Germany are still in disagreement about a new president for the European Commission, Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd indicated Thursday, but he hinted that there was a "reasonable chance" the dispute will be resolved within two weeks.

The German foreign minister, Klaus Kinkel, said that the spirit of discussions he had here with Mr. Hurd "offered some ground for hope."

At the European Union summit meeting on Corfu last weekend, Prime Minister John Major vetoed Prime Minister Jean-Luc Dehaene of Belgium as the successor to Jacques Delors. Mr. Dehaene had been backed by Germany and the other 10 EU members.

U.K. to Send IRA Prisoners to Belfast

LONDON (Reuters) — IRA prisoners serving jail sentences in Britain are to be transferred to Northern Ireland, a government department said Thursday.

Up to 30 prisoners from the Irish Republican Army, which is battling to oust Britain from Northern Ireland, have applied to the Home Office to be moved to the province. "I can confirm that some decisions have been taken on that matter," a spokeswoman for the Northern Ireland Office said.

Angola Reports Victory Over Rebels

LUANDA, Angola (AP) — Government troops have taken control of the city of Kuito after months of fierce fighting with UNITA rebels, the government radio said Thursday.

"We are pursuing the enemy in the surrounding area, and we can guarantee that the defensive ring around the city will be widened," the radio's Kuito correspondent reported. It was not possible to confirm the report independently.

Kuito, 670 kilometers (415 miles) southeast of Luanda, is a key central highlands city near the rebel headquarters of Huambo. It has been under siege by UNITA, the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, for 15 months.

Correction

In an article in Thursday's editions about reaction to the election of the new Japanese prime minister, a statement about the possible impact on U.S.-Japan trade talks was misstated. A Foreign Ministry official said he thought the Americans would "show understanding of the political situation in Japan and be good enough to wait for the dust to settle."

TRAVEL UPDATE

France Tightens Drunk-Driving Laws

PARIS (AFP) — With millions of French poised to hit the highways for summer vacation, the transport minister has issued a reminder that it will be easier for the police to make drunk-driving arrests.

As of July 11, the legal limit for people who drink and drive in France is 0.7 grams of alcohol per liter of blood. That is down from 0.8 grams a liter under a bill passed in December.

Transport and Tourism Minister Bernard Bosson said the new ratio means that with each meal, drivers should limit themselves to an aperitif and half a bottle of wine. With drunken driving blamed for 40 percent of highway deaths in France, Mr. Bosson said, "the new restriction seems only logical." From June 1, 1993, to May 31 of this year, 8,824 people died on French highways, he said.

Greece on Thursday put a levy on leisure boats to fund its drive to clean up Aegean beaches and resorts. The tax is 1000 drachmas (\$4.12) a month for each meter of a boat's length, rising to 2,500 drachmas a meter for vessels longer than 15 meters. (Reuters)

The Dead Sea Scrolls went on display at the Vatican on Thursday. The exhibition of 12 fragmentary manuscripts and archaeological artifacts from the Dead Sea site at Qumran will remain on show for three months. (Reuters)

Turkey has increased security at tourist sites after a string of terrorist attacks by Kurdish guerrillas. (AP)

Vietnam Airlines will start regular flights to Western Europe on July 1, Hanoi's Vietnam News reported Thursday. The airline will fly twice a week from Hanoi to Berlin and Paris. (Bloomberg)

Hungarians Wary As Coalition Nears Doubts Rise on Reform Vows

By David B. Ottaway
Washington Post Service

BUDAPEST — The Hungarian Socialist Party's commitment to an ambitious free-market program is already being questioned by both its junior partner and the leader of its leftist labor confederation.

The Socialists, who won a landslide victory last month in parliamentary elections, signed a binding economic and political pact with the center-left Alliance of Free Democrats that is the basis of the new coalition to take power in mid-July.

The pact commits the two parties to a "reinforcement of the market economy" that depends heavily, as one Free Democrat put it, on a "version of supply-side economics" that uses tax breaks and private investment incentives to cure Hungary's economic ills.

In the topsy-turvy economic world of post-Cold War Eastern Europe, it seems only fitting that the Socialists—a party of former Communists who now proclaim zeal for free-market values—should promise to complete the dismantling of the deficit-ridden state-run economy that many of them helped construct 30 years ago.

Led by Prime Minister-designate Gyula Horn, the Socialists have pledged to improve on the performance of the center-right government, which is leaving office with a \$3 billion budget deficit, 20 percent inflation and 13 percent unemployment.

The Socialist-Free Democrat pact calls for an immediate cut-back in government spending to reduce the deficit by \$480 million; an increase in the value-added tax on consumer goods; the elimination of a 2 percent company turnover tax and of a 10 percent fee on currency deposits and capital gains earnings; and an end to subsidies for failing state enterprises.

Commercial banks would be privatized or forced out of business, as would many of the 160 remaining big state companies. This ambitious program, if implemented, is certain to raise the price of food and consumer goods and to wipe out the jobs of many state-sector employees. Yet during the spring election campaign, the Socialists were promising voters that they

would cut unemployment and raise pensions and wages. The question being asked here is whether the Socialists will continue to push for reforms when the going gets tough and their core constituents, such as labor unions, balk.

Sandor Nagy, the head of Hungary's main labor confederation and one of 10 union leaders elected to Parliament on the Socialist ticket, said in an interview Tuesday that he is worried about some of the concessions his party made in its pact with the Free Democrats.

Mr. Nagy indicated that he and other mainstream Socialists differ with the party's reformist wing on a number of important issues. He questioned whether privatization should move ahead full steam and suggested that bankruptcy laws should be relaxed to extend the life of troubled state-run enterprises. Nor does it make sense, he said, to close failing companies if the result costs the government more in spending for social security, unemployment and pension payments.

Last month, Laszlo Bekesi, the Socialists' chief economist and finance minister-designate, said in an interview that it might be necessary to close as many as 50 deficit-ridden state enterprises, putting 100,000 to 150,000 people out of work.

UN Says Serbs Took Guns From Quarantine Areas

ZAGREB, Croatia — Serbs who live in the breakaway Krajina region in Croatia have taken about 20 heavy weapons away from United Nations-monitored quarantine depots to turn them over to rebel Muslims in the Bihac pocket of Bosnia, UN officials said Thursday.

United Nations forces monitoring the storage depots saw the Serbs move tanks and heavy artillery into territory of Bosnia controlled by Fikret Abdic.

Mr. Abdic, a Muslim businessman, has broken with the Muslim political leadership in Bosnia in their continuing war with Bosnian Serbs. He favors compromise with the Serbs to put an end to the prolonged civil conflict.

"We are closely monitoring the deployment of those tanks and heavy artillery pieces," a UN official said. "None of them have been used in fighting so far."

Under a January 1992 peace plan for Croats and the Krajina Serbs, United Nations representatives were supposed to guard heavy weapons that had been turned in to depots.



Southern Yemeni defenders taking a break Thursday during a lull in the fighting that surrounded the port of Aden.

For Yemen, a New Peacekeeping Tactic

By Richard D. Lyons
New York Times Service

UNITED NATIONS, New York — Torn between a desire to stop the worsening civil war in Yemen and yet not commit troops under United Nations command because of the mounting costs and complexities of peacekeeping operations, the Security Council has approved the deployment of a small international force to monitor a cease-fire.

A unilateral cease-fire was called by the government of Yemen, which is seeking to subdue rebel forces in the breakaway area of southern Yemen. The rebels are concentrated near the port city of Aden.

[The truce collapsed after five hours on Thursday, Reuters reported. A Southern official said he ordered his forces to counterattack after what he called repeated provocation.]

[The rival factions also signed a Russian-mediated cease-fire on Thursday that was to take effect at midnight.]

The UN force is expected to be com-

posed of several dozen military officers, mainly from Jordan and Oman but with a few from the United States and France.

The vote represents a small but perhaps significant political victory for the United States.

The Clinton administration is seeking to maneuver the UN into nudging regional governments toward settling local disputes themselves without resorting to international involvement, especially in complicated and protracted civil wars.

Indeed, a senior American diplomat called the civil war in Yemen "an impenetrable mess" on Tuesday in outlining Washington's policy.

In taking its action on Wednesday, the Security Council avoided the issue of putting together another observer force under UN command. About 70,000 UN peacekeepers are now deployed in political hotspots around the world at an annual cost of about \$3 billion.

After the vote, Madeleine K. Albright, the U.S. representative to the UN, said Washington "is keenly sensitive to limits

on the financial, material and human resources of the United Nations."

Before the Security Council vote, Secretary-General Butros Butros Ghali called the living conditions in the besieged city of Aden intolerable, with most of its 400,000 residents without electric power and water.

The International Red Cross said it was sending two relief ships to Aden from the port of Djibouti, about 325 kilometers (200 miles) away. The Red Cross said one vessel was carrying equipment to help restore the water supply while the other was loaded with vehicles and medical supplies.

Mr. Butros Ghali reiterated his plea for another cease-fire — there have been six since the Security Council called for a halt in fighting on June 1 after it resumed in earnest — and again begged both sides to sit down and settle their differences.

A major stumbling point is how a cease-fire can be sustained over a period long enough to allow the two sides to work out their differences.

UN Blames Hutu for Rwanda Genocide

The Associated Press

GENEVA — The massacres engulfing Rwanda are a pre-planned and systematically coordinated campaign of genocide, a UN report said Thursday.

The report by a special investigator, René Degni-Ségui, put the blame clearly on Hutu forces. He said international war crimes charges should be brought against those responsible. It was the most damning indictment to date by the United Nations of the Hutu-led interim government and army in Rwanda.

It was also the first time an official UN report supported what many observers believed — that the death of the Rwan-

dan president in a mysterious plane crash on April 6 was an excuse for, but not the cause of, the ethnic bloodbath.

Mr. Degni-Ségui, dean of the law faculty at Abidjan University in Ivory Coast, put the death toll at 200,000 to 500,000 but said this was very conservative.

He cited estimates from observers on the spot that 1 million people could have been killed.

He said the slaughter of minority Tutsi by the majority Hutu was true genocide, as defined by UN conventions.

"It is uncertain whether we will ever know the number of victims," Mr. Degni-Ségui said. "But what is certain is that the international community is assisting in a human tragedy which seems to have been well orchestrated."

He said in the absence of a permanent international war crimes court, the United Nations should either set up temporary jurisdiction to bring the guilty to justice or extend the tribunal for the former Yugoslavia to cover Rwanda.

Mr. Degni-Ségui, who was appointed special investigator at an emergency UN Human Rights Commission session last month, based his report on interviews with aid workers, UN officials and a visit to Rwanda.

His report said the hate campaign by Hutu radio, the mass distribution last year of weapons, intense training for militia between November and March, and the sheer speed and scope of the massacres all pointed to the fact that the slaughter was planned before the April plane crash.

It did not attribute blame for the plane crash but pointed out that it took only a few hours to set up an interim Hutu government and that militia barricades went up in Kigali even before the death of President Juvenal Habyarimana was announced.

Airbus A-330 Crashes During a Test, Killing Crew

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOULOUSE, France — An Airbus A-330 passenger plane undergoing tests crashed Thursday shortly after takeoff from the Toulouse airport, killing all crew members on board.

There were conflicting reports about the number of crew members. The regional rescue service said there were five; Airbus said there were seven. The plane crashed in an uninhabited area just beyond the

end of the runway. The cause was not immediately known.

Airbus jets are assembled at an Aerospatiale SA facility near the Toulouse airport.

The A-330 is a two-engine, long-distance airliner that was introduced in November 1992. It has a capacity of 295 to 440 passengers, depending on seating configuration.

Five of the wide-bodied planes are in commercial ser-

vice, three with France's Air Inter and two with Ireland's Aer Lingus.

Orders for 118 more have been placed by 14 airlines, according to Airbus, a consortium of French, German, British and Spanish aerospace companies.

Airbus, the world's No. 2 commercial aircraft manufacturer after Boeing Co. of the United States.

The testplane was a version

(AP, Reuters)

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★ POLITICAL NOTES ★

Free Bullets Attract Shots

WASHINGTON — Budget-cutters took aim at a \$2.5 million program that bestows free bullets to aspiring young shooters — and missed by a mile.

On a voice vote, the House refused to kill the Civilian Marksmanship Program, which teaches people how to shoot by giving away some 40 million rounds of ammunition to novices yearly.

Although the program has long drawn fire from opponents who argue that the government should not be in the gun-lesson business, Congress voted last year to continue subsidizing the summer marksmanship training camps.

Critics call it a subsidy for gun clubs. Supporters say the program teaches gun safety.

"One of the most important lessons we can teach is respect and proper use of a weapon," said Representative Marcy Kaptur, Democrat of Ohio.

The program was created in 1903 because of a problem the Army encountered during the Spanish-American War. Recruits did not know how to shoot.

"The people of this country are asking us to get the guns off the streets and the violence out of the neighborhoods," countered Representative Nydia Velázquez, Democrat of New York. "They certainly are not asking us to give away 40 million rounds of ammunition."

The program's supporters included Representative Paul E. Gillmor, Republican of Ohio, whose district includes Camp Perry, where the program's annual competition is held.

"We're very happy. We're O.K. for another year," Mr. Gillmor said after the vote. (AP)

Panetta Finds Out Who's Boss

WASHINGTON — Leon E. Panetta, President Bill Clinton's new chief of staff, said he demanded full authority over White House hiring and firing.

That did not prevent Mr. Panetta, while touching TV bases, from receiving a midnight telephone call from his boss to warn him to watch what he said regarding Dee Dee Myers, the White House press secretary.

An account provided by White House officials of that call and others during Mr. Panetta's first hours in office does not contradict his claim that he is in charge. However, it makes it clear that the president still knows

how to use the telephone and the chain of command.

In his first public appearance after his appointment was announced, Mr. Panetta headed to the CNN studio for an appearance on "Larry King Live," where the questions awaiting him included one about whether he intended to bring in his own press secretary. "Obviously, I'm going to bring in some of my own people to try to assist me in that effort, sure," Mr. Panetta replied.

Moments later, when asked directly whether Mr. Myers might be replaced, Thomas F. McLaury 3d, the ousted chief of staff, who appeared along with Mr. Panetta on the program, said it would be important to put in place "the right team for the White House at this time." Mr. Panetta did nothing to clarify his own remark or Mr. McLaury's, which set off the following chain reaction:

• From the West Wing of the White House, a press aide quickly sent word by pager to a colleague traveling with Mr. Clinton's party in New York that Mr. Panetta had suggested that Mr. Myers' job was in question.

• The news was relayed to Jeffrey Eller, a White House official who was acting as press secretary for the president's appearance at a Democratic fund-raiser.

• Mr. Eller briefed Bruce Lindsey, a senior adviser who is Mr. Clinton's constant traveling companion.

• Mr. Lindsey buddled with Harold M. Ickes, the deputy chief of staff who had come to New York for the fund-raiser.

• Together, they reviewed a transcript of Mr. Panetta's remarks, then showed it to Mr. Clinton as he headed back to Air Force One about 11:30 P.M.

• From the plane, Mr. Clinton telephoned Vice President Al Gore.

• The president then called Mr. Panetta, who had just wound up his second television appearance of the night, on ABC's "Nightline."

• Mr. Panetta quickly telephoned the press secretary at her home after midnight to assure her that he meant no harm.

• The next day Mr. Panetta telephoned The Associated Press to proclaim: "I have full confidence in Dee Dee." (NYT)

Quote/Unquote

Sheriff Sherman Block of Los Angeles County on O.J. Simpson's deportment in jail: "All reports I've received are that he's a model inmate. He doesn't make demands." (NYT)

Bloodstained Glove Is Presented in Simpson Case

LOS ANGELES — A bloodstained glove was found outside O.J. Simpson's home, resembling one found at the scene where his former wife and a friend of hers were killed, court documents indicated Thursday.

At a hearing on motions in the case, attorneys unveiled a list of more than 100 pieces of evidence, from blood and hairs to leather gloves and a cigarette butt. And police officers on Thursday searched a vacant lot not far from Mr. Simpson's Los Angeles home for more evidence.

At the hearing, prosecutors and Mr. Simpson's attorneys clashed over how many of Mr. Simpson's hairs should be provided as evidence in the June 12 slayings of Nicole Brown Simpson, 35, and her friend, Ronald Goldman, 25.

Judge Kathleen Kennedy-Powell of the Municipal Court ordered that Mr. Simpson provide up to 10 hairs for tests to see whether they match hair found near the bodies. Deputy District Attorney Marcia Clark sought a hundred or so, saying several should be tested from each area of his head. Mr. Simpson's attorney asked that only one strand be given.

A possibly more significant dispute emerged in a court filing on Wednesday — a defense motion seeking exclusion of evidence seized hours after the slayings.

Lawyers for Mr. Simpson, a former football star and film and television personality, filed court papers arguing that key pieces of evidence should be thrown out on the grounds that they were obtained without a warrant. The court papers said detectives stumbled onto evidence from Mr. Simpson's home when

they went there to inform him of his former wife's death. Mr. Simpson was not home at the time.

Among the evidence detailed Thursday were what were described as red stains on Mr. Simpson's driveway, on a nearby curb, in the master bedroom and bathroom, as well as numerous stains on Mr. Simpson's Ford Bronco — on the driver's door, instrument panel, driver-side floor, driver's seat and steering wheel.

A police affidavit separately referred to "blood droplets" leading from the Bronco to Mr. Simpson's front door.

"During the securing of the residence, a man's leather glove, containing human blood, was also observed on the south side of the residence. This glove closely resembled a brown leather glove located at the crime scene at the feet" of Mr. Goldman, the affidavit said.

Police officers, meanwhile, conducted

an investigation at a vacant lot in Brentwood not far from Mr. Simpson's home. The police have been looking for the weapon used in the slayings. It is believed to be a 15-inch (40-centimeter) serrated knife.

The court hearing on various motions dealt mostly with pieces of evidence and whether they could be split so that both prosecutors and defense could test them independently. A preliminary hearing scheduled to begin Thursday, at which Judge Kennedy-Powell would begin considering whether to hold Mr. Simpson for trial, did not start because the motions were discussed instead.

The court heard from Michele Kestler, an assistant director of the Los Angeles Police Department's crime lab. She described various pieces of evidence and how many samples can be shared with the defense for independent analysis.

She also backed up the prosecution's contention that many samples of a suspect's hair are needed for a good comparison with samples of hair from a crime scene. She said 30 to 100 hairs are the scientifically accepted norm.

The defense motion to suppress evidence was filed Wednesday. It contended it was improper for detectives to search the fenced-in grounds of Mr. Simpson's estate without a warrant.

The motion said police went there at 5 A.M. on June 13 to tell Mr. Simpson of his former wife's death, found the house locked and got no response from a gate intercom. The police got a phone number from a home security company that rang at an answering machine, the motion stated.

"Rather than leave a message, one of the detectives climbed over the 5-foot wall protecting the defendant's residence, opened the gate and admitted the remaining detectives," the motion said.

The detectives searched the house and at some point roused one of Mr. Simpson's daughters, who was sleeping there. At 7:30 A.M. they told her that she had to leave so the premises could be searched, the motion said.

Another guest was detained and removed from the house, it said.

The police eventually found out that Mr. Simpson was on a business trip to Chicago, contacted him and he agreed to return.

The search warrant was not obtained until 10:45 A.M. Mr. Simpson's lawyers stated. The lawyers argued that the law does not permit warrantless entries, even for investigation of a murder.

Live Coverage Bumps the 'Soaps'

NEW YORK — The major U.S. television networks planned to preempt their usual daytime fare of soap operas and games shows on Thursday to offer continuous live coverage of the preliminary hearing in the O.J. Simpson murder case.

In a sign of how the case has riveted the public's — and the networks' — attention, ABC, CBS and NBC all said they would have their major evening news presenters anchoring the coverage

from New York. CNN also planned continuous coverage.

NBC, which had planned to divide coverage between the hearing and the Wimbledon tennis tournament, announced Wednesday that it would stay with the Simpson case all day, airing a "highlight match" during the hearing's lunch break.

It will be the second Simpson drama to play itself out on live television: His flight from the police after being charged with murder was seen by an estimated 95 million U.S. viewers.

Big Boost In Congress For Space Station

By Eric Pianin
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The House of Representatives has voted overwhelmingly to continue financing the \$28 billion space station project, bowing to an intense lobbying effort by the Clinton administration and pleas from House members to preserve tens of thousands of aerospace industry jobs.

The once seemingly doomed project — it barely survived last year by a single vote — was approved, 278 to 155, Wednesday after the White House and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration officials waged a vigorous six-month campaign to turn the tide.

Vice President Al Gore said the strong vote "clears the way for a new era of space exploration and cooperation with our international partners, including Russia."

Critics, led by two first-term representatives, Timothy J. Roemer, Democrat of Indiana, and Dick Zimmer, Republican of New Jersey, dismissed the space station project as "bad science." They also termed it an "enormous parasite" on financing that could better be used for other research or for reducing the budget deficit.

Since it was proposed by Ronald Reagan in 1984, the costly project has experienced scores of management and contracting problems and has become a favorite rhetorical target of fiscal conservatives.

But by dramatically reworking the design, trimming costs and entering a joint operational and cost-sharing agreement with the Russians, the Clinton administration and NASA won crucial converts in the House.

Bill Richardson, Democrat of New Mexico, a member of the House leadership who opposed the space station a year ago but voted for it Wednesday night, said many members were influenced by the administration's argument that the project was important to long-term relations with Russia.

The U.S. government has spent \$11.2 billion on the space station, which represents NASA's hopes for future manned space flight. Much of that money has gone for naught, and now the space agency wants to spend \$17.4 billion more to complete work on a huge 415-ton manned research complex.

Citing a three-decade campaign to rebuild eagle populations across the United States, the Interior Department moved Thursday to reclassify the national emblem from "endangered" to the less urgent "threatened" in all but three of the lower 48 states.

The eagle population in the continental United States, which numbered in the tens of thousands in the 1800s, sank to a low of 417 pairs in 1963. Since 1967, when U.S. officials first listed the eagles as endangered, their numbers have steadily risen.

PARIS — President François Mitterrand's prostate cancer has been contained and has not spread to any other part of his body, his doctors said Thursday. The French president had a prostate operation in September 1992. The doctors said the results of all other examinations were normal.

Mitterrand Passes Checkup
Agence France-Press

Split Supreme Court Upholds Protest Curb on Abortion Foes

By Joan Biskupic
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Supreme Court, in a 6-to-3 decision that could defuse the clamorous demonstrations that have become a routine at abortion clinics, ruled Thursday that judges may keep protesters from coming within 12 yards of a clinic.

The high court said, however, that an order preventing protesters from approaching patients within 100 yards of a clinic went too far, hampering speech rights more than necessary to prevent intimidation and assure access to the clinic.

Overall, the court gave judges strong authority to check all sorts of demonstrations, leading dissenting justices to say the court "has left a powerful load of weapon lying about today" that could be used to squelch the speech of protesters of all sentiments.

In other rulings on the last day of the term, the justices:

• Ruled that U.S. voting-rights law does not require creation of the largest possible number of minority-dominated election districts.

• Ruled that U.S. judges may order a death row inmate's execution postponed until a lawyer can be appointed to help prepare an appeal.

Thursday was also Justice Harry A. Blackmun's last day

on the bench. In a letter he read aloud to his colleagues, Justice Blackmun said of his 24 years on the court:

"Always there was an awareness that we were all in this together, and that the system seemed to be working. And there was the conviction that this was the way it was meant to be and that it would work out all right."

The ruling over access to an abortion clinic in Melbourne, Florida, was scorned by abortion opponents and cheered by abortion rights advocates.

"You can't give people your message when you have to stay 36 feet away," said Matthew Staver, a lawyer who had represented the protesters.

Eleanor Smeal, president of the Feminist Majority Foundation, which had helped defend the clinic, said the decision was "a good omen for the 40 other local and state injunctions in place" at the nation's abortion clinics.

She said that having Chief Justice William H. Rehnquist hand it down makes it even stronger.

Justice Rehnquist, who finds no right to abortion in the Constitution, nonetheless said that government has an interest in making sure pregnant women can get to a clinic for medical and counseling services.

He said that although a Flori-

da judge had specifically ordered anti-abortion protesters away from the Melbourne clinic, the order was not targeting a particular content or viewpoint, but instead disruptive activities. He said the order did not prohibit demonstrations in favor of abortion because no such demonstrations had been held at the clinic.

Because the order was not aimed at the content of the protest message, Justice Rehnquist said, it did not have to meet the strictest standards for regulations that infringe on speech rights. The test for a "content-neutral order," he said, is whether it burdens "no more speech than necessary to serve a significant government interest."

While the standard that Justice Rehnquist adopted gives judges great leeway, he noted that action by the courts demands greater scrutiny than legislatures, which might create buffer zones through statute.

The court upheld another part of the order that restrained protesters from chanting, shouting, using bullhorns and making other loud noises within earshot of the patients.

"The First Amendment does not demand that patients at a medical facility undertake Herculean efforts to escape the cacophony of political protests," Justice Rehnquist wrote.

Nation's Symbol, Bald Eagle, Off Endangered List

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The North American bald eagle — symbol of the nation, but heavily hunted, poisoned by pesticides and facing extinction a generation ago — has made a comeback.

Citing a three-decade campaign to rebuild eagle populations across the United States, the Interior Department moved Thursday to reclassify the national emblem from "endangered" to the less urgent "threatened" in all but three of the lower 48 states.

The eagle population in the continental United States, which numbered in the tens of thousands in the 1800s, sank to a low of 417 pairs in 1963. Since 1967, when U.S. officials first listed the eagles as endangered, their numbers have steadily risen.

PARIS — President François Mitterrand's prostate cancer has been contained and has not spread to any other part of his body, his doctors said Thursday. The French president had a prostate operation in September 1992. The doctors said the results of all other examinations were normal.

Mitterrand Passes Checkup
Agence France-Press



GATE OF HOPE — A Haitian talking to a U.S. Consulate employee through the building's gate in Port-au-Prince this week. He and those lined up behind him are seeking U.S. visas, while others simply take to the sea to try to leave.

Dole Joins In With Own Health Care Bill

By Adam Clymer
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The leader of the minority Republicans in the Senate, Bob Dole of Kansas, has moved to establish a strong conservative position on health care for himself and his party by marshaling broad Republican support for a plan that would widen access to insurance but would not promise to insure all Americans.

All but five of the Senate's 44 Republicans signed up as backers of the bill, giving it more Senate sponsors than any other health measure.

The support quickly established Senator Dole as a force on the issue by adding a new element to a debate that so far has been dominated by President Bill Clinton's proposal, a variety of Democratic alternatives that made only limited changes, and a moderate package that did not satisfy Republican conservatives.

It plainly complicated the efforts of Mr. Clinton and his supporters to get the Senate to back a plan guaranteeing universal coverage that would depend on employers' paying most of their workers' health insurance premiums. Senator Dole's proposal would impose no requirement on either employers or individuals.

His announcement Wednesday overshadowed the long-delayed beginning of formal Senate Finance Committee

deliberations on a bill, which began Wednesday.

President Clinton criticized Mr. Dole's proposal on Thursday as "politics as usual" that would do nothing for the middle class and small business.

The Associated Press reported from Washington: "It does a little bit for the poor, it leaves all the powerful vested interest groups with everything they've got, and it walks away from the middle class and small business," he said. "It is politics as usual."

Lorrie McHugh, a White House spokeswoman, criticized the Dole plan, pointing out that it was patterned on a proposal that President George Bush put forward in 1992. Alluding to Senator Dole's presidential ambitions, she said: "It will probably do as much good as it did for President Bush. You cannot solve the problem of pre-existing conditions and cost control generally without having universal coverage."

The senator would not answer when a reporter asked him whether his plan, which would prohibit insurance companies from refusing coverage to people with existing medical problems, would not simply result in all other Americans with insurance paying higher rates to help cover these people.

He was also asked why he had abandoned his previous advocacy of universal insurance coverage. He answered: "I think I agreed that was certainly a goal. I didn't object to everybody being covered. But I did object on how we were going to do it and how we were going to get there and how they defined it. The president has never really defined universal coverage except in very broad terms."

Last summer and fall, Senator Dole repeatedly identified universal coverage as the place where he most agreed with the president. He said then that he believed it could be attained

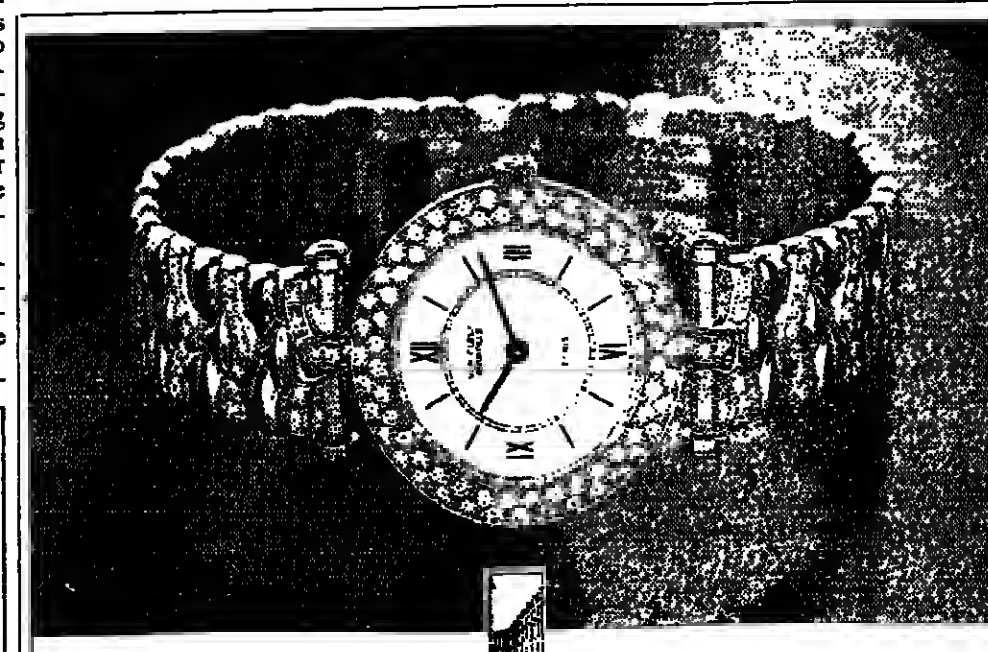
without the bureaucracy and price control of the Clinton proposal.

But since then, he has moved toward entering the 1996 Republican presidential race — an arena where conservatives are dominant. And at the same time, he faces frequent pressure from the right in the Senate Republican caucus, so he has given less and less support to a measure backed by Senator John H. Chafee of Rhode Island, a moderate Republican, requiring individuals to buy insurance for themselves.

Runoff Set in Ukraine Vote

The Associated Press

KIEV — The decisive second round of voting in Ukraine's presidential election will take place July 10, officials announced Thursday. The vote pits President Leonid M. Kravchuk against his former prime minister, Leonid S. Kuchma.



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Away From Politics

• A chain of psychiatric hospitals, National Medical Enterprises Inc., has agreed to pay \$379 million in fine and penalties to settle federal charges that it provided unnecessary treatment to tens of thousands of patients to illegally collect insurance money. It was described as the largest health care fraud settlement in U.S. history.

• The Johnson & Johnson Co. has begun shipping its first, federally approved home-test kit for cholesterol. The kits, already on the shelves at some stores, are to be available at supermarkets and pharmacies nationwide for \$15 to \$20.

• A 12-year-old Brooklyn, New York, boy died after being hit by a ball thrown by a baseball pitching machine. Michael Marano went into cardiac arrest when a pitch hit him in the chest. He died at the hospital.

• Khalid Abdul Muhammad, former spokesman for the Nation of Islam, has given his first speech since being shot by a defrocked Nation of Islam minister in May. Mr. Muhammad, 43, came to the stage in Milwaukee in a wheelchair and told an audience of about 1,500 that the shooting had not dimmed his spirit.

• A teenager was ordered tried as an adult in the murder of a 64-year-old German tourist near Idyllwild, California. Riverside County Judge Patrick Magers ordered 17-year-old side juvenile court Judge Patrick Magers order a 17-year-old Thongtzy Nilakout of Banning to be tried as an adult after a probation officer said the youth acknowledged shooting Gi-sela Pflieger in the back of the head.

• Errors in the control tower contributed to a collision between two aircraft that left 23 paratroopers dead March 23 at Pope Air Force Base, North Carolina, military officials said. An F-16 fighter collided with a C-130 transport as the planes attempted to land on the same runway.

• The Environmental Protection Agency said that beginning next year, it will require that gasoline used in cars, trucks, air pollution contain more oxygen, making it burn cleaner, and that at least some of the additive come from renewable sources. Currently, ethanol, which is produced from corn and other crops, is the only renewable oxygenate also known as grain alcohol, is the only renewable oxygenate that can meet the volumes demanded by the clean gasoline program.

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A Summit for the Koreans

Just three months ago North Korea was threatening to drown Seoul in a "sea of fire." But on Tuesday at the same table in Panmunjom, a North Korean official accepted his country's first summit meeting with South Korea, to be held July 25 to 27 in Pyongyang. The meeting flows from the recent developments that led North Korea and the United States to decide to resume negotiations in Geneva on July 8 on the security, political and economic terms by which the North might yield its nuclear option.

Kim Il Sung is founding father of the 48-year-old Communist regime in the North and perpetrator of massive aggression and terrorism against the South. He has audaciously reviled the South's Kim Young Sam as the "traitor" head of a "puppet" regime, preferring to deal directly with the United States. But Washington, faithful to its ally, insisted that Seoul be included — that the summit be canceled in the event of a "provocative" act — which gives him an opening to duck out. Nor would he accept giving his Korean partner the courtesy of a reciprocal visit. Perhaps he is reluctant to show the North's television audience the consumer-rich, democratic reality of a country he has depicted as miserable and oppressed.

For South Korea, the events following Jimmy Carter's mission to Pyongyang have been a sobering reminder of its continuing dependency and vulnerability. This gives it an immense stake in broadening its own new channel to the North, even while making the military preparations essential for the coming test of wills. The immediate agenda includes family reunions for 40 years the North has kept millions of members of divided families from contacting kin in the South, economic ties and steps to take political and military confrontation off a hair trigger.

There is also a compelling longer-term agenda. Seoul must weigh the costs and benefits of pursuit of reunification — and of nonalignment. It must calculate whether its conventional strength and American ties permit it to abandon the U.S. nuclear umbrella, which North Korea has made part of the price for its own nuclear disavowal. Looking at their power-packed region, some South Koreans wonder if the North Korean bomb program might not be changed from a threat in the hands of the North into a useful deterrent in the hands of a reunified Korea.

Merely to cite these questions is to indicate that South Korea's dealings with the North have been on American interests.

— THE WASHINGTON POST

The Mismatch in Tokyo

Only a political party system in its death agony could produce a government like the one Japan's House of Representatives chose on Wednesday. In a desperation pact that could turn into a kind of slow mutual suicide, Tokyo's two largest traditional parties, the Liberal Democrats and the Socialists, joined forces to elect Tomichi Murayama as Japan's first Socialist prime minister since the 1940s. Mr. Murayama represents the left wing of a leftist party, but he now must depend on right-wing remnants of Japan's main rightist party, the misleadingly named Liberal Democrats. It is a prescription for domestic and foreign policy paralysis and a serious blow to Clinton administration hopes for cooperation on Korea and trade.

Yet this unnatural alliance will probably accelerate Japan's political realignment, hastening the day of effective, responsive government. Discontented members of both parties are already seeking a new political home. An ineffective coalition could alienate voters and strengthen the forces of reform.

The new partnership reflects the three-way breakdown of Japan's present legislature, the first since 1955 not dominated by the Liberal Democrats. With neither Liberal Democrats, Socialists nor the reform coalition originally put together by Morihiro Hosokawa holding a majority, exotic coalitions uniting parties with little in common are inevitable. But it would be

hard to imagine a more surrealistic arrangement than this Liberal Democratic-Socialist alliance. The Liberal Democrats' main claim to business and American support had always been their ability to keep the Socialists out of power. The Socialists' only consistent principle for 40 years has been to oppose the Liberal Democrats.

Both elements of the new ruling tandem are in decline. The Liberal Democrats have been reduced to a collection of factions whose loyalties shift on a day-to-day basis. Two of those factions bolted ranks before the Murayama vote, strengthening the reform alliance that now becomes the main opposition. And the Socialists lost half their seats in last July's parliamentary elections, a fair verdict on their inability to adjust to changing times.

Both are likely to lose even more ground after more representative electoral districts are drawn later this year. Unsurprisingly, Mr. Murayama has suggested that he may dissolve the Diet soon to permit one more race before redistricting.

For now, the old-style politicians most threatened by the past year's political upheavals are enjoying a sweet revenge. Yet unless the Socialists and Liberal Democrats begin responding to an electorate that is fed up with corruption, a stagnant economy and high prices, the future of these uninspiring veterans looks anything but bright.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES

Clinton's Money Problem

President and Mrs. Clinton have every right to establish a legal defense fund. The \$1,000 limit is reasonable, and the ban on contributions from political action committees is commendable. But the decision to allow contributions by lobbyists and people who do business with the government illustrates again the Clintons' uncanny ability to make a mess of a bad situation. Is there no one in this White House who understands the erosive impact of the administration's habit of demanding full credit for half-measures?

Everyone in Washington knows who the lobbyists are and what interests they represent. Laundering their gifts through their personal checking accounts does not remove the taint from such contributions. They are intended to buy favor with a president who has shown himself all too willing to put his favor up for bids.

The proper course would be to rule out contributions from professional lobbyists. There is, of course, a reason for the decision not to. As individuals, lobbyists are dependable donors of so-called personal contributions. The Clintons choose not to deny themselves this guaranteed income stream from people who will contribute to a president because he is president, regardless of his party or whether they favor his policies. In other words, the Clintons once again have chosen dollars over the principles of ethical governance.

Their consistency in this regard is remarkable. Bill Clinton has let the House Democrats, led by his status quo speaker, make a mockery of his pledge to clean up political fund raising. He simply lacks the will and political clout to deny the members their annual dose from corporate and union political action committees.

The sellout has been even more blatant on "soft money" contributions — the huge gifts from corporations, unions and other special interests to the Democratic and Republican national committees. Al-

though Mr. Clinton promised to run the influence huyers out of politics, last Friday he said he had to let the Democratic National Committee take \$40 million in soft money because the Republicans were doing it, too. In other words, the candidate who sold himself as a leader who would shake up Washington instead came to Washington to copy the Republicans. Now he tells us.

There is a cure for these problems. Lead the fight against political action committees. Unilaterally declare that the Democratic National Committee will refuse or sharply limit soft money. Announce that lobbyists as well as lawyers and executives with business before the government cannot give to the White House defense fund. Mr. President, could we get just one out of three?

— THE NEW YORK TIMES

Other Comment

Going Too Far in Arms Sales

Every government must make compromises in the pursuit of its domestic and foreign policy interests, and these compromises must be in proportion to the power of a nation. Many Third World nations have pointed an accusing finger at the United States for coddling unsavory regimes and looking the other way while a useful ally works its way to acquiring nuclear weapons. One must recognize the dilemmas of governance and the need to give precedence to demands of realpolitik. However, shorn of Cold War compulsions, some compromises the United States is making paint the prearranged military superpower in an unflattering light. It is difficult to justify the tripling of U.S. arms exports since 1991, accounting for more than half of all arms exports to the Third World.

— Khaleej Times (Dubai)

Russia: Take Another Look, Privatization Is Working

By Joseph Blasi

NEW BRUNSWICK, New Jersey — Privatization has made huge strides in Russia. I am sure that after 18 months of studying 200 large state-owned enterprises that have privatized.

The average enterprise in this study has about 3,000 employees, and the inquiry has involved on-site interviews lasting up to six hours with company managers and local officials in nearly

rapid conversion of 14,000 large nonmilitary enterprises employing a total of 15 million people. The Privatization Ministry has been carrying this plan out.

After each company adopted a corporate charter, the managers and employees were given the chance to buy a substantial share of the enterprise, with the rest

savings but the vouchers of family members to acquire 66 percent of the stock. The workers reasoned that owning a huge pasta plant was certain to be profitable because people were not going to stop eating pasta, whatever the state of the economy. Major outside shareholders include two Russian companies that buy and sell pasta. In addition, Italian investors have agreed to provide new equipment in exchange for a share of the company's profits — and a toehold in the Russian market.

That experience is not uncommon. In our study, employees bought an average of 66 percent of each enterprise (senior managers got 8 percent), and 21 percent went to outsiders. The Russian government retained 13 percent, and these shares are to be sold later to outsiders — particularly Russian or foreign investors who agree to put money into the companies.

American investors have got into the act. Procter & Gamble Co., for example, bought at least 14 percent of a chemical compa-

ny in the region of Tula, and local officials expect it to increase its stake and even get membership on the board.

More than 10,000 of Russia's 14,000 largest companies were privatized by April, and the government has been moving to finish the voucher auctions by July. All this runs counter to public perception in the West, where it seems to be common wisdom that privatization has gone off the tracks — that most citizens sold their vouchers for food, that managers and bureaucrats bought control of the enterprises and that the underworld has hijacked the entire process.

Obviously, there have been some irregularities — so huge a program could hardly be carried out smoothly — and the Russian press has chosen to play them up. But our research uncovers a different picture.

Across the 40 regions we visited, employees held onto their vouchers and used them to buy large stakes in their companies.

The outside owners of the 200 enterprises were mainly well-known Russian investment funds, individual citizens, other Russian

companies or foreign investors. There were only a few cases of shadowy, unidentified owners.

Now that the formal privatization process is nearly complete, there is considerable evidence that the enterprises are becoming more efficient. More than 60 percent of the sales at these 200 companies are to private businesses. In the Russian state-owned sector, by contrast, sales have been almost exclusively to other state-owned enterprises.

The companies have cut employee rolls by 20 percent since 1991, and the managers say they would cut 20 percent more if a social safety net were in place.

About 20 percent of the enterprises report contacts with foreign investors to explore investments, joint ventures and other projects. More than half have already changed their product lines to reflect the products that consumers really want to buy.

And major outside shareholders — Russian companies and investment funds, and some foreign investors — have begun to demand fundamental change in even the most successful. At the Vladimir Tractor Factory, near Moscow, a Russian businessman with a Harvard business degree unseated the plant's chief executive with the help of a New York investment group that owned one-sixth of the stock.

In many cases, these foreign investors bring access to new markets, new technology and new capital. The government has set up a Russian Privatization Center to provide technical assistance and financing for the promising enterprises.

And the Russian equivalent of the Securities and Exchange Commission has moved to improve disclosure of information to investors and ensure greater representation on corporate boards for minority shareholders, because many privatized companies plan to sell new shares to public investors very soon.

On the negative side, companies are starved for capital and are operating at significantly reduced levels, unable to find buyers for their products. Some senior managers still need to learn how to negotiate with investors.

There is great need for better accounting systems so that managers can figure out which of their products make money and which don't. One engine manufacturer in southern Russia, with 5,000 employees, makes more than 100 types and sizes of engines, without having the accounting tools to pin down costs and profits, model by model.

Finally, the managers themselves can be a problem. The boards at most of the 200 enterprises we studied are made up entirely of senior managers, so outside shareholders have little chance to advise or discipline top management. And many senior managers argue that they should own more of the stock in their companies while employee ownership should be reduced.

Copied, employee equity seems likely to deteriorate, particularly at the less successful companies, because they are planning to sell new shares to the public or investors rather than the workers. But the fact is that Russian enterprises have never had worker control. Fewer than 5 percent of the companies we visited had any rank-and-file employee representation on company boards; trade union power has largely vanished. If anyone has too much power in these companies, it will be the managers, not the workers.

But this problem is hardly unique to Russia. And, like the other problems with economic privatization, it will not be solved overnight. The point is that Russia has made a far more promising start than its critics seem willing to admit.

The writer, professor at the School of Management and Labor Relations at Rutgers University, advises the Russian government on privatization. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor and contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

More than 10,000 of Russia's 14,000 largest companies were privatized by April. All this runs counter to public perception in the West.

half the Russian Federation's 88 regions, or states. The results are heartening. Employees are now majority shareholders at most companies, but managers exercise firm control, while outside investors have growing influence over many enterprises.

The public also has a stake. And many companies are becoming more efficient than they ever were under the old Soviet system.

The privatization plan approved by Parliament in 1992 called for

auctioned to the general public, mutual funds and others. Every Russian citizen received a 10,000-ruble voucher valid for the purchase of stock in any enterprise or in a mutual fund that invests in enterprises.

In a second stage of privatization, now being prepared, the voucher system is to be replaced by cash auctions for shares.

At Russia's largest pasta plant, in Nijny Novgorod, workers invested not only their own

Japan: Toward an American-Style Left and Right

By Gregory Clark

TOKYO — The installation of a Socialist, Tomichi Murayama, as prime minister thanks to skillful maneuvering by the leader of the conservative Liberal Democratic Party, Yohsei Kono, has far more logic than might appear. I predicted on this page last April 18 that Mr. Kono was the man to watch. Let me try to explain the logic.

Conventional wisdom said last year that a corrupt, conservative Liberal Democratic Party had finally been thrown out of power by a coalition of opposition parties and reformist LDP break-

aways. The wisdom was wrong. Many of those "reformist" breakaways had in fact bolted the party under a cloud of corruption — in particular the key coalition power broker, Ichiro Ozawa, who had been a protégé of Shin Kanemaru, the former LDP power broker who is now being prosecuted on charges that he received large bribes from construction companies. By waving the flag of reform violently enough, they were able to convince enough voters to give them a chance to form a government under Morihiro Hosokawa.

The first blow to the coalition came when Mr. Hosokawa fell on a minor corruption issue. Then the Socialists, together with the Sakigake group of more genuinely liberal breakaways from the LDP, decided to depart. They could not stomach Mr. Ozawa's authoritarian and hawkish line.

This left a coalition made up of Mr. Ozawa's followers, some right-wing Socialists, amateur political idealists around Mr. Hosokawa and the opportunistic Komei party with its tight Buddhist factional backing to form a minority government. Even their choice of the amiable Tutomu Hata as prime minister could not disguise the Ozawa coloring and the lack of political logic to the coalition.

Meanwhile, the LDP had elected as its leader the liberal and dovish Yohsei Kono, whose credentials as a reformer and clean politician were much longer and stronger than those of anyone in the coalition. It was only a matter of time before he

was able to do a deal to allow the LDP to regain power in partnership with the Socialists and the Sakigake grouping, and with Mr. Murayama as prime minister.

In short, Japanese politics are returning to the path they should and would have been following but for the Ozawa distraction.

Japan is a fairly nonideological society. With the Cold War over, both the Socialists and the Liberal Democrats have been able to moderate most of their former hard-line positions. (The

Socialists now insist that in English they should be called the Social Democratic Party.)

In any case, the Liberal Democratic Party has long had quite a few Kono-style liberals. So the natural political dynamic today is toward a fuzzy liberal-versus-right split rather like that in the United States, with political parties being secondary. The only real issue is the role of the military in foreign policy.

Most Western commentary on Japan has been taken in by Mr.

Italy: Merely the Start of a Transition

By William Pfaff

COMO, Italy — The truth about Italy's new government seems to be that no one knows the truth about it, not even its members. They are mostly new to power. They were not elected on a coherent program. None of their leaders — Silvio Berlusconi, the new prime minister, Giancarlo Fini or Umberto Bossi — had been a politician of national importance. That, of course, is why they were elected.

They were outsiders to the old system, which had a comfortable place for the political insiders of all the major parties and a payoff for all. It was a system, as the historian Sergio Romano has said, by which the principal parties "exacted an informal tax on all transactions involving state funds and placed their men at the top of the entire economic and administrative machine: banks, state industries, welfare and social institutions, municipal companies, cultural agencies."

No one in the system accepted that he was corrupt, since everyone was corrupt. At the same time, everyone recognized the universality of corruption and was diminished and demoralized by it. The investigations of independent magistrates now have begun to dismantle that system.

The parliamentary elections that followed in March of this year produced victory for Mr. Berlusconi, the highly successful media entrepreneur, who market-

ed himself to voters as the manager who would run Italy as a sound and honest business. The other winning parties were the northern regional movement of Mr. Bossi and the neofascists, or "post-fascists" as they prefer to call themselves, led by Mr. Fini.

All that united the three was their hostility to the system that existed before. Mr. Berlusconi wants privatization and conventional economic reform. He currently is compromised by his unwillingness to give up his private television, newspaper and magazine empire (or inability to do so, as it is heavily indebted), while attempting to impose his influence on the three state television networks. These were hostile to his election and have been the informal fiefdoms of the three previously dominant parties, one network conceded to each party.

Mr. Bossi's political program is power delegation to the regions. Specifically, major fiscal autonomy for the economically successful and productive north.

Mr. Fini, a nationalist, opposes regionalism and has corporatist economic leanings; his party's principal intellectual legacy from fascism. These are not reconcilable with the free-market, cut-cutting promises of Mr. Berlusconi, whose principal financial adviser is an academic adept of Milton Fried-

man's Chicago School of Monetarism. Mr. Fini would also reopen territorial controversies with Slovenia that have been closed since shortly after World War II.

The support for Mr. Fini's "post-fascists," whose actual resemblance to historical fascism is otherwise slight, was principally provided by the agricultural south, where the Christian Democrats were strong in the past.

Mr. Berlusconi's political support is national in composition but volatile in quality, held together by sentiment and image rather than common interest or a coherent program. His is not a party but a "movement," conceived in terms of a fan or supporters' club for a football team. His "Forza Italia" lost its alliance and was beaten by conventional political formations in a number of municipal and regional elections last weekend. Mr. Berlusconi's national success did not prove transferable. His troubles thus increase as he begins the actual government of the country.

There remain big electoral and constitutional problems. The March parliamentary election was conducted under a mixed voting system in which one third of the legislature was determined by proportional representation and two thirds by majority vote in individual constituencies. The complete elimination of proportional representation is proposed — rightly held responsible for much of the stagnation and corruption of the past. The constitutional debate concerns strengthening the presidency, probably on the French Fifth Republic model. Hence Italy has not emerged from instability. It has carried out an astonishing revolution by purely legal means. As Mr. Romano writes, there is no other case in the history of modern democracies where a society has so dramatically yet peacefully renewed its political class. However, that was only a start.

The renewal provided by Mr. Berlusconi and his allies is only provisional, they do not bring a solution. The provide the beginning, but only the beginning, of what will certainly be a complex and possibly prolonged national political reconstruction.

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A White House Shake-Up, as Usual

By Edwin M. Yoder Jr.

WASHINGTON — When a new White House crowd ousts the old order and arrives full of beans and green as grass to change the world, the word goes forth: "You ain't seen nothin' yet." It happened with the advent of Jimmy Carter in 1977. Ronald Reagan in 1981 and once again when Bill Clinton and his merry band hit town in January 1993.

Old-timers simply shake their heads and wait. And soon, stories of bungling amateurism multiply, congressional jitters mount as the midterm elections loom and one day every gear is suddenly slammed into reverse in a "shake-up" at the White House.

The predictable second phase of the familiar cycle is what we are witnessing now with Leon Panetta replacing Mack McLarty as White House chief of staff. Mr. Panetta says he has the "trust and authority" and a mandate to put the good ship Clinton on a more effective track.

What is seldom noticed at these heady moments is that White House administrative restructuring is as likely to be overrated now as seasoning and experience were underrated before. Reorganization may convert the Clinton White House into a tight ship, but no one should suppose that Mr. Panetta's unerring will change Captain Clinton into a Bligh or a Queeg. No White House system ever frees itself of the temperament and habits of the president, and a system is less likely to do so when both the first lady and the vice president are independent centers of power.

Bill Clinton is hardly the first

and more dispositionally analyzed, in the scientific literature. The attorney general, Janet Reno, has constituted herself the ethical hall monitor of the administration and seems to have no political sense whatsoever — and to glory in its absence.

Then there are the pictures that emerge in the press about policy-making processes. Bob Woodward's book, "The Agenda," is replete with materials garnered from White House blabbermouths and depicts a president contemptuous of his own very impressive accomplishment in the 1993 budget, scorning it as a "turkey" and a handout for bond dealers.

A recent front-page report in The Washington Post, so far uncontradicted, portrays policy-making in the dangerous Korean issue as improvisation, prompted to its latest twist by Jimmy Carter's egocentric pilgrimage to treat with Kim Il Sung. Accurate or not, these revelations do a great deal of damage. And yet if Bill Clinton were as closed and egocentric a personality as he is an open one, the press would be full of dark stories about secretiveness and paranoia, comparing him to Richard Nixon. No president can win the battle of conventional wisdom so beloved of the Washington press.

Leon Panetta's success will depend on how many self-indulgent habits President Clinton can be prevailed upon to part with. On the whole, however, in matters of White House structural tinkering, blessed is he who expecteth little for he will not be disappointed.

Washington Post Writers Group

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1894: Korea Appeal

NEW YORK — According to a despatch from Washington the state of affairs in Korea is very unsettled, even to the extent of pointing to a rupture between China and Japan. The Koreans have addressed an urgent appeal to Secretary Gresham to take such action as will oblige the Japanese troops to withdraw from the country. He, however, does not apparently view a position from the same point of view as he replied that the United States cannot presume to interfere except to the extent of tendering mediation.

1919: Poland's State

PARIS — Conjointly with the Treaty with Germany the was signed at Versailles a Treaty between the Principal Allied and Associated Powers and Poland. The instrument constitutes in a

way, the Statute of Recognition of the new State. It binds the Polish government to conform with certain principles in the government of the new territories and, notably, to guarantee religious liberty and fair treatment to the non-Polish inhabitants who come under the rule of Poland.

1944: Toll of Foe 60,000

WITH AMERICAN FORCES IN FRANCE — [From our New York edition:] American troops in France have accounted for about 60,000 German soldiers in twenty-five days of fighting, or an average of about 2,400 a day since the June 6 attack on the Normandy beaches. These figures, which represent the equivalent of six German divisions, include prisoners taken by the Americans and German dead buried by them and an estimate of enemy wounded, plus dead buried by the Germans.

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OPINION

Some Things to Look For While the Pundit's Away

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — For those who have their opinions on principled disagreement with everything that appears in this space, here is a set of knee jerks for July to cope with events to come while I am on vacation.

1. **Leon Panacea Presents the New, Organized, Pragmatic, Non-frenetic, Clinton White House.** Do not be suckered: Although this annual summer shuffle will be heralded as the most fundamental shift in governance since the importation of Superpragmatist Da-

Leon Panacea will present the new, organized, pragmatic White House. Do not be suckered.

vid Gergen last summer, the sense of shake-up will last only until Leon attempts to wrest power from the real chief of staff.

Mack McLarty, who went to kindergarten with Bill Clinton, is taking their old sandbox into the Oval Office's bunker of broken dreams. Meanwhile, over at State:

2. **Vulgar Blade Goes Snicker-Snack.** The new Foggy Bottom triumvirate of Talbot, Holbrooke and Gergen will praise Warren Christopher and Tony Lake with such vehemence that the cynical media will assume a coup is in the making. Ignore such half-of-mirror analysis; Chris and Tony are as solidly ensconced as Mack was.

3. **Whitewater Hearings Begin in the House Banking Committee on July 26.** If Chairman Henry Gonzalez, protective Democrat, bangs his gavel on Republican prober Jim Leach's head, denounce the congressional cover-up. If a judicial panel rubber-stamps the appointment of anti-oversight Robert Fiske as independent counsel, castigate the pusillanimous Court of Appeals.

4. **Clinton Lays Down Freedom's Marker in the Baltics.** The president will speak at Riga, Latvia's Freedom Monument, next week, at the spot where the Soviet Union began to come apart. His lofty theme will be the new nature of post-Cold War courage. If he makes clear that Eastern European nations are on their way to full NATO membership, hail a historic address; if he judges to avoid offending Boris Yeltsin, denounce his straddle and decry his missed opportunity.

5. **Democrats Try to Portray Re-**

publicans as Captive of Christian Right's Lunatic Fringe. The Democratic campaign chairman, Vic Fazio, will step up the effort to scare Jews out of the Republican Party by bashing the evangelical right. The Republicans should point to Mr. Fazio's refusal, for fear of offending the Demo black caucus, to join the House vote condemning Khalid Abdul Muhammad's bigoted "bloodsucker" speech. Beware of hardball-playing pols masquerading as libertarians while pumping up a "radical" villain.

6. **Wars Ain't Over Till They're Over.** The West will lean on Muslims and Croats to legitimize Serbian conquest of half of Bosnia, and will denounce aggression's victims when they don't. The fairest deal will be struck when forces are equal and tired; get UN out, arms to Muslims in.

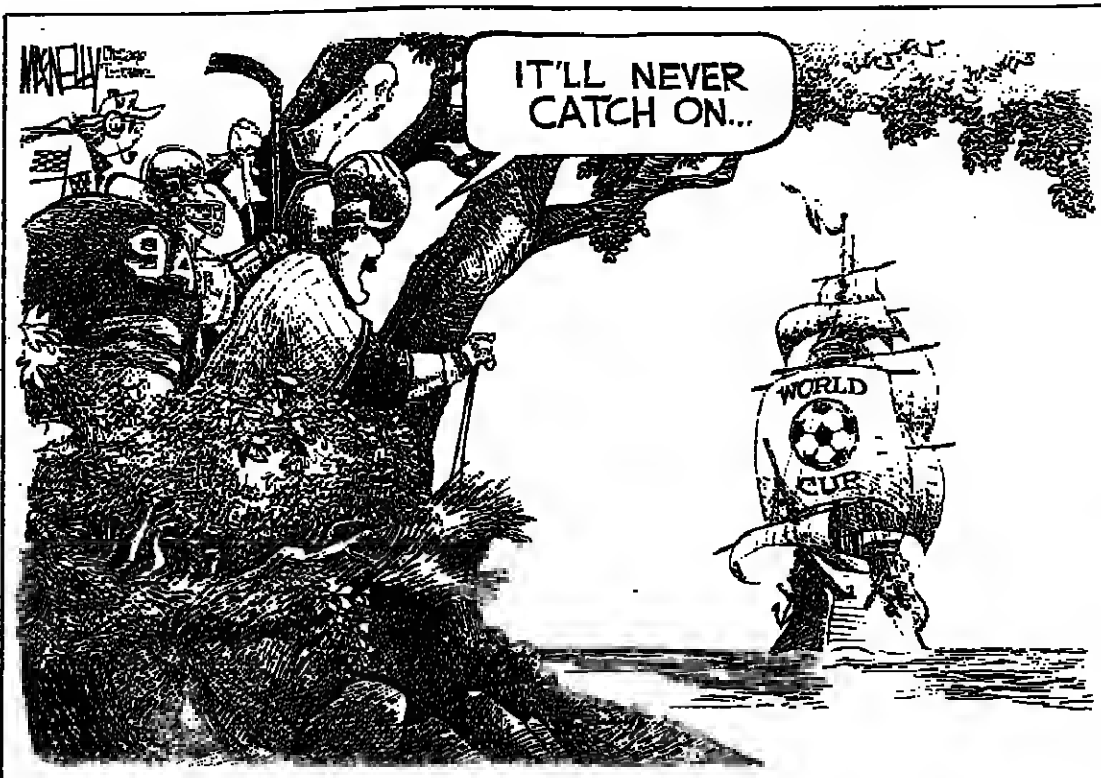
7. **Double Helix Solves Double Murder.** If DNA's "superfingerprints" put O.J. Simpson at the scene of the crime, defense counsel's strategy could shift to attack on ex-wife as maddening slut. Stop treating this merely as a true-life whodunit, but focus on the need not only to find the perpetrator but to avenge the victims. Exhort vast audience to root for justice, not for the dramatic protagonist or to marvel at competing counsel.

8. **Yen for a Penny.** If the dollar drifts down another 5 percent or so, yawn; but if, after the G-7 meeting in Naples, the dollar keeps slipping without a bottom in sight, inflation and higher interest rates are a-comin' and it would be prudent to indulge in a bit of panic.

9. **Apostles of Haiti.** July is a customary month for hitting the beach. If Mr. Clinton wants to look strong to his liberal constituency, he will send the Marines into Haiti; if he wants to look smart as well as tough to conservatives, he will send in a force led by secretly trained Haitians. Cautiously salute the former; throw bats in the air at the latter; hoot at continued water-treading.

10. **Belmont Wisdom Confronted on Health Insurance.** On the Senate floor, Bob Dole's "four no's" will prevail; no price controls, no mandates, no triggers, no taxes. Instead, we'll see more coverage despite pre-existing conditions, which "cannot be taken away," with insurance subsidies for the poor. Credit Mr. Clinton for starting it, Mr. Dole for stopping it at the right point, and — on July 4 — the glorious American system for lurching forward sensibly.

The New York Times.



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

New Frontiers for Physics After the Particle Wake

Regarding "A Requiem for Physics in America" (Meanwhile, June 16) by Dick Teresi:

To be sure, physicists mourn the passing of a great era in particle physics. For a long time particle physicists have been the standard-bearers for physics. Dreams of an all-encompassing theory have vividly captured the public's imagination, not only inspiring lavish funding but also attracting many generations of budding scientists to commit their lives to these noble quests.

Yet the demise of the supercollider project is not an end for physics in America. Physics is not the exclusive domain of big science, and furthermore the challenging frontiers of this field are not exclusively those of the very small, or very large.

History speaks against the idea that epoch-making discoveries generally come from grandiose projects. Some of the greatest transformations in 19th and 20th century physics have resulted from the simplest bench-top experiments. In the United States, Millikan discovered the quantization of charge in electrons using a simple oil drop experiment; Michelson and Morley proved the absence of the "ether" using simple optics; Schrodinger, Born and Brattain developed the transistor using simple electrical measurements.

Moreover, there are some very new frontiers. A great lesson of 20th century physics has been the discovery that many mysteries of the natural world cannot be understood by an

exclusively reductionist approach: the "Cartesian approach" that leads us to build ever larger accelerators. Microscopic laws that govern physics produce unexpectedly beautiful "emergent properties" when large numbers of particles interact collectively. The understanding of emergent properties requires new principles, new language and new concepts. Magnetism, superfluidity, superconductivity and the development of semiconductor properties of crystals are among the simplest manifestations of such emergent physics.

New developments, such as the discovery of high temperature superconductivity in ceramic oxides, suggest that we have hardly begun to probe the potential for fundamentally new types of physics in macroscopic media. With a little imagination, we may perhaps appreciate that between the mundane properties of simple elements and the intricately complex properties of life, there is a spectrum of fundamentally new classes of physical phenomena to be discovered. The measure of the vitality of a science is the presence of dreams and vistas. These are alive and well in physics, and with a wake, rather than a requiem for particle physics, we may admire past achievements but also move on to embrace challenges that lie ahead.

PIERS COLEMAN,
Serin Physics Lab,
Rutgers University,
Piscataway, New Jersey.

A Push-Pull for Peace

Regarding "Consider This: A Broader Coalition to Pacify the Balkans" (Opinion, May 31) by Mihajlo Mihajlov and Max Singer:

There is nothing wrong with having independent states in the region, as long as they are able to defend themselves from the potential aggression of neighboring states and are closely dependent on such states economically — and therefore vulnerable to pressure from their neighbors in regard to the treatment of minority populations, which includes making available such options as dual citizenship.

In some cases, as with the current Bosnian-Croatian accord, this may mean joint military defenses against a stronger third party to ensure security from aggression.

In the future, it must certainly mean a central government in Bosnia-Herzegovina that is capable of defending itself.

On the other hand, proximity alone will go a long way toward encouraging economic interdependence throughout the region (under nonbelligerent conditions and in the absence of sanctions).

Only such a push-pull, assertive-cooperative arrangement will bring peace to the Balkans in the foreseeable future. Fostering such an arrangement should be the backbone of a responsible Balkan policy.

RUSSEL S. VALENTINO,
Iowa City, Iowa.

For Your Summer's Sake, Help Feed These Authors

By Ellen Goodman

BOSTON — It's summertime and the living is not easy for the book world. On the movie screen, Jack Nicholson is transformed from a civilized editor to a werewolf just to fight off the sharks in the business.

In real life, the gap between rich and poor writers is now greater than between CEOs and drones. The New Yorker just chronicled the plight of James Wilcox, whose six novels have produced rave reviews, small sales.

MEANWHILE

and shrinking advances. When visited recently, Mr. Wilcox "had just finished the last of three meals he'd extracted from eighteen pieces of chicken he bought at Key Food for three dollars and forty cents."

Meanwhile "The Bridges of Madison County" has been on the fiction best-seller list for 98 weeks. The non-fiction list has Richard Nixon, H. R. Haldeman, Dan Quayle, William Bennett, and two books on near-death experiences. Against this dire background, it is time to offer up my annual, entirely quirky list of best, modest, and non-sellers. These are books that have nothing in common except their reader's pleasure.

Let me begin the list back at the wolf pack. Alice Hoffman's latest fantasy, "Second Nature," is based on the boy-raised-as-wolf fable. But we're not talking werewolf here. Alice Hoffman's novels require leaps of faith but this one is wonderfully grounded in the relationships of a woman and the men — son, father, ex-husband, lover — around her.

The feral creature in Margaret Atwood's high-energy novel "The Robber Bride" is a two-footed one named Zenia. She is the malevolent force who insinuates herself into the lives of a war historian, a New Age dreamer and a businesswoman. After she has stolen their confidence and their men, these women finally and deliciously wake up and seek revenge.

The "Sleeping Beauties," in Susanna Moore's novel are not under any hex. They are emotionally dozing in the shade of their lush Hawaiian past. The novel's Prince Charming, however, turns out to be a Hollywood Mr. Wrong.

The harsh Newfoundland coast is the star of "The Shipping News." This is a humane and comedic story of a loser named Quoyle. It is so filled with quirky speech and oddball characters that it is a wonder author E. Annie Proulx has escaped the fate of James Wilcox. Buy this book or she may yet be sharing his chicken.

"The Unredeemed Captive" is

storytelling of another sort — history as it should be. John Demos has written a moving, speculative narrative about a Puritan girl taken prisoner during an Indian raid. When she refuses to be "repaired," it is as challenging to her family and culture as if an American hostage in Iran had refused liberation.

This is a prime time for people telling their own tales. We have a bumper crop of memoirs. You don't have to be Irish, or a journalist, or even male to savor Pete Hamill's "A Drinking Life." Mr. Hamill is best describing the working-class childhood when he learned that "drinking was part of being a man.... Drinking was the reward for work, the fuel of celebration, the consolation for death or defeat." Hard lessons to unlearn.

Madeleine Kunin's memoir, "Living a Political Life," is more intimate and brave than the usual political fare. The first woman governor of Vermont writes about family, feminism, crying and legislating at a time when "the female politician is unexpected; her presence provokes a brief digression during which the public wanders off into internal musings about how this woman is like a man and yet not like a man."

I think I was the last in my crowd to read Maya Angelou's memoir, "I Know Why the Caged Bird Sings." Raped at 8, an unwed mother in her teens, the young black girl in this book still grew up to be, well, Maya Angelou. In a year when poverty-bashing and single-mother shaming is popular, she's good for the soul.

So, for that matter, are the Delany sisters, stars of "Having Our Say," who offer up 200 years of collective wisdom. A dentist and a teacher by trade, these pioneers of the black middle class "loved our country, even though it didn't love us." Old age is not for sissies; the Delanys survive.

What do you call "Peripheral Visions"? Mary Catherine Bateson doesn't color within the lines of any established literary form. But in this memoir/essay/reflection on the richness and complexity of living in a multicultural world, she explains why the best focus requires the widest lens.

Finally, the lens that Sherwin Nuland holds up to death in "How We Die" is nothing if not clear-eyed. "We hide our faces from its face," he writes of death, "but we still spread our fingers just a bit, because there is something in us that cannot resist a peek." He makes us take a long, hard, honest look.

Boston Globe.

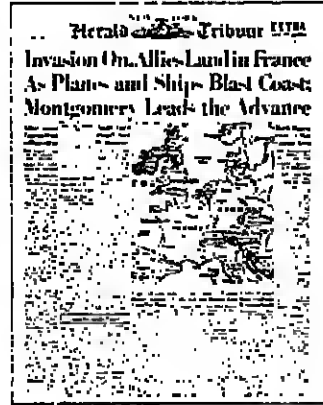
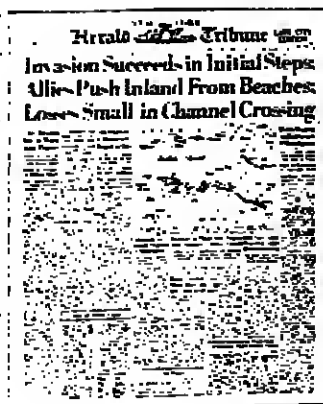
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WALL STREETERS' BONUSES GIVE MARKET A BOOST

The arrival of spring has brought renewed signs that the New York economy is well into a full recovery, including some stirring in the real-estate market.

Key industries, especially finance and the media, and even manufacturing, which was once given up for dead in New York, have made strong gains. In the luxury real-estate market, prices are being inflated by young Wall Streeters spending their bonuses on luxury apartments, sometimes in areas once considered off-limits to upscale properties.

Andrew Saunders, president of Brett Wyckoff Potter Hamilton, Inc., which manages residential co-ops and condos on the "Gold Coast" (Central Park West east to Lexington Avenue, including Park and Fifth avenues, 54th to 96th streets), notes that in his buildings, several recent multimillion-dollar transactions have been all-cash, at the asking price.

Joan Ambrose, who heads Ambrose-MarElia, cites several factors adding to the real-estate resurgence, beginning with pent-up demand. "How long can you wait?" she asks rhetorically. As for interest rates: "They may be easing up, but they are still very low by historical standards," she says. "They are now hovering around 8.7 percent."

Kathy Kone, the Manhattan brokerage manager for Sotheby's International Realty, has seen an influx of Californians after the earthquakes and other recent calamities. "There's not as much concern about interest rates on the luxury end," she notes. "People are jumping

because of the shortage of inventory of high-end product."

Mark Darrel, a sales agent for Douglas Elliman, points to the "Village Gold Coast," which he defines as extending from Washington Square up Fifth Avenue to 13th Street. "I have been selling to tons of Wall Streeters who are hot to spend their '93 bonuses before interest rates go up higher and before the market goes out of their reach," Mr. Darrel says. "I even had a deal where the seller got full price. That happened a month ago and is starting to happen more. Prime real estate getting close to asking price is not as uncommon as it used to be."

Mr. Darrel has seen interest soar in Chelsea, a once-seedy neighborhood bordering Midtown South that has rebounded in the last few years. In this eclectic area, a typical block mixes elegant single-family town houses dating from the 1850s with Art Deco apartment buildings and tenements. Chelsea's arrival as a premier location has been heralded by some of the highest prices for one- and two-bedroom apartments outside the Gold Coast.

Another up-and-coming neighborhood is Lower Manhattan. After the boom '80s, development stagnated there during the recession. But today momentum has picked up as film production houses, high-tech companies, and restaurants and nightclubs have relocated to Tribeca, an old manufacturing area just north of Wall Street that offers converted live-in lofts and quiet streets.

Across town, the Police Building, the ancient palatial

former New York City Police headquarters, was developed in the 1980s. Prices and interest in the unusual structure, which borders Chinatown and Little Italy, have been rising along with downtown's fortunes.

Ms. Ambrose sees the expansion into new neighborhoods as an inevitable by-product of rising prices in established areas: "When the market was very high, there was a lot of expansion, as always happens," she says, going on to cite the East Village, settled after Greenwich Village became chic (in the

early 1970s); Tribeca, which became popular after Soho became expensive (late 1970s); and the Upper West Side above 96th Street, gentrified when the West Side became popular with young families (the early 1980s).

As Ms. Ambrose points out, a combination of lack of money and need for large spaces puts artists in the vanguard of gentrification. Today, artists' colonies are sprouting up in such unlikely places as Williamsburg and Red Hook (both in Brooklyn). Long Island City, Queens, Jersey City

and Newark, New Jersey. Overseas buyers from Korea, China, Taiwan and Hong Kong constitute a major investment group interested in marginal areas.

Ms. Ambrose sees worldwide inflationary concerns over national debts as an additional factor in the overseas investment interest in the high end of the market.

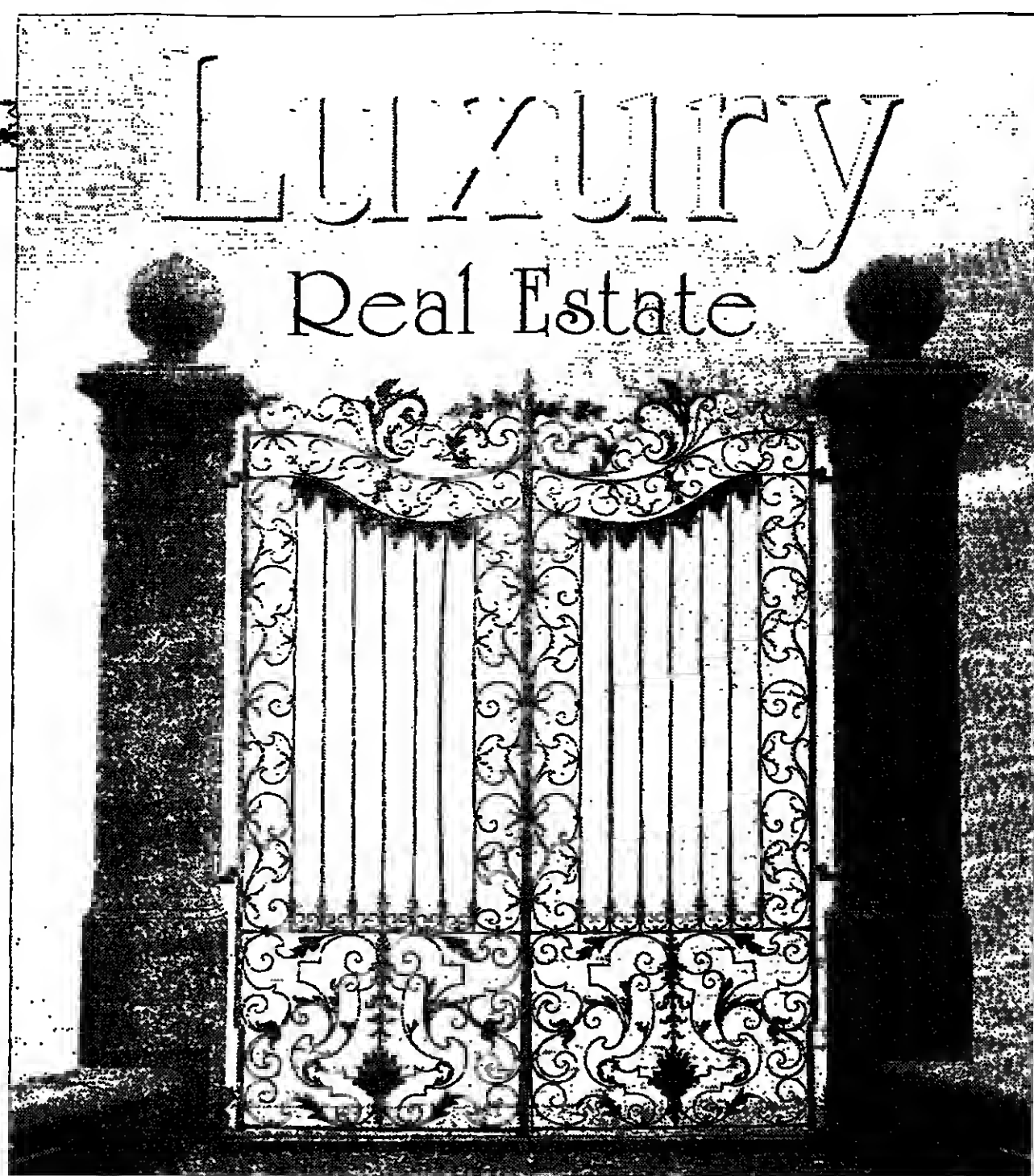
"The Chinese have replaced the Japanese," Ms. Corcoran notes. The Chinese are interested in bulk purchases. Ms. Corcoran recently completed the sale of a \$30-million block of apart-

ments for investment only.

An even more dramatic example of Far Eastern interest in New York real estate is the reported involvement of Polylinks International Ltd., a Hong Kong investment consortium, in Donald Trump's Riverside South, the largest residential project in the city since Battery Park City 20 years ago.

The Hong Kong investors, who would take over financing the controversial \$3 billion project, are reportedly attracted by the marketability of the Trump name.

Steve Weinstein



CLOAK-AND-DAGGER MOVES IN LONDON'S PRIME PROPERTIES

On April 1, 1994, a new law came into effect in Britain making it a criminal offense for anyone giving investment advice not to report suspicions that the funds they are handling may have been obtained through criminal activities. The maximum sentence is 14 years imprisonment. What will the impact be on the luxury end of London's property market, where 9 per cent of buyers are from overseas, sharply up from 3 per cent in 1992?

On the face of it, this clampdown could be seen as hurting business. The amount of dubious money involved is thought to be over £2 billion (\$1.3 billion) a year, with much of it going into property. So what will happen if strange-looking gentlemen bearing bulging briefcases can no longer take over the anonymous ownership of desirable residences in exchange for large wads of used bank notes?

Surprisingly, the answer could well be good news for legitimate buyers, both local and foreign. The disappearance of a large amount of money from any market can only lead to downward pressure on prices, so purchasers are almost certain to benefit in that regard.

The new regulations could, for a start, restrain the spate of cash sales of houses in the £500,000 to £2 million pound range to the kind of newly wealthy Russian entrepreneurs who have spent a massive £70 million in London in the past few months. Two legitimate Russian businessmen have moved into London's most ostentatious address, The Bishops Avenue in Hamp-

stead, where multimillion-pound properties are also owned by the Sultan of Brunei and members of the Saudi royal family. But Scotland Yard is on the trail of seven other Russians suspected of being gang leaders, who have shown a strong interest in London's best accommodations.

Beyond the cloak-and-dagger, however, lies a hard fact: whatever the source of the payment, London remains very much in favor with buyers. This is readily confirmed by all the leading agents, who have also witnessed price rises for luxury property while the rest of the British market continues to languish in the doldrums.

Aylesford, for instance, reports, "We are finding a strong demand for all houses in prime London locations. In the last four months, prices have firmed up and vendors are once again achieving close to asking prices."

The Lassmans agency reports that "Central London prices have increased by 15 percent to 20 percent since this time last year, depending on the area and the condition of the property. The better properties have shown greater growth."

The Savills agency is seeing a rise of 15.7 percent in prices for prime London property since December 1992, including a 5 percent rise in the first three months of 1994. This leaves the market still below the 1989 peak, but it is back to 1987 levels. Best performers were Mayfair (up 25 percent) and Kensington (up 20 percent).

A close look at Savills re-

Continued on page 8

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Luxury Real Estate

IN FRANCE, PRICES ARE 'REALISTIC,' BUT NOT LOW

It takes a heap o' livin' in a house to make it home," said an American writer, E.A. Guest, and it takes a heap of money to make your home in a luxury property in France.

A depressed market notwithstanding, high-quality real estate in France is a "bargain" only in relative terms.

"Please don't write that there are bargains to be had in Paris," pleads Dominique Brizard of the John Taylor agency in Paris. "Then we find so many foreigners coming who expect to buy something cheap, and a high-quality property just does not come cheap."

If a property is realistically priced, however, there is no lack of qualified buyers, according to a number of agents specializing in the luxury end of the market (defined as properties starting at 10 million francs, or \$1.75 million).

It did not take long, for example, to sell a 2-hectare oceanfront estate in a prime section of Cap d'Antibes for 90 million francs, Monika Barco of John Taylor in

isn't a glut on the market for true luxury, but the price has to be right. She warns her clients that the first offer they receive may prove to be the best, and if they do not accept it, they may wind up regretting it later on.

In Paris, apartments in the most sought-after areas, such as the seventh and eighth *arrondissements*, today cost about 50,000 francs a square meter and more for fine properties in move-in condition. "We have something on Avenue Foch for 34,000 francs a square meter," says Mrs. Higby, "but it needs to be completely redone, and you have to figure 10,000 to 15,000 francs a square meter for remodeling." For a newly renovated 200-square-meter apartment in the 16th *arrondissement*, complete with marble bathrooms, a library, three bedrooms, balconies and southern exposure, the asking price through John Taylor is 8.3 million francs.

Who are the customers for these lavish dwellings? Although they are always the "seriously rich," Parisian buyers are different from those on the Côte d'Azur. Paris is more of an investors' market, more volatile and somewhat more speculative because many buyers have business reasons for looking for a residence, whether primary or secondary.

Mrs. Higby finds that the majority of foreigners who want a pied-à-terre in Paris expect a big *piéd*—often 500 square meters or more. She finds many French among current buyers, with some Arabs, Italians and Swiss, and a few Americans. There is increasing interest in rentals, even though for comparable opulence, they may run at 70,000-100,000 francs per month. In contrast, on the Riviera, "you have mainly secondary residences because people

want to buy there — for the weather and the lifestyle," says Mary Fort, manager of the expatriate section of the Woolrich Society in Paris. Except for Monaco, the rental market on the Côte d'Azur is nonexistent.

"If you come here, it's because you love it, and you want to buy," insists Terry Bourke, a partner in Hugo Skillington Immobilier. "People could stay in hotels here for the cost of a luxury rental."

Ms. Barco of John Taylor notes that Germans have constituted 70 percent of her buyers for Riviera properties in the last 18 months.

"They have the money, and they are worried about what is happening in Germany at the moment," she says. "And they love the sun."

In Monaco, Germans are the third most active nationality in the market, after the French and Italians.

Mr. Bourke believes there is reason for optimism about real estate on the Riviera. He has not had so many inquiries since 1990. "The big money has been on deposit," he says, "and now it is being taken out to spend on what it should be spent on — luxury and fun in the sun." In the last several months, his agency has moved two sumptuous estates at close to their asking prices of 18 million francs and 15 million francs.

Ms. Barco says the reason more properties are on the market these days is not because the market has collapsed, but because some individuals have personal economic problems and are selling. "Still, all the agents I know have trouble finding enough houses with the right quality at the right price," she says. "The expectations of many sellers are still too high, out of line with the market."

When price and quality are in alignment, properties can move quickly, even today. That is the expectation for two estates on Skillington's current roster — identically priced, but different in appeal. One is characterized by Mr. Bourke as "Hollywood-glitz," with a 400-square-meter main home on five hectares, a pool with waterfall and two staff cottages, plus the requisite ocean view.

The other boasts olive trees, landscaped gardens, a floodlit tennis court, pool, three staff and guest cottages, and a hunting lodge for the wild boar to be found on the 70-hectare property. Mr. Bourke describes its future owner as someone who wants to be "in touch with the natural beauty of the Côte d'Azur."

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Claudia B. Flisi



Luxury in France is available in a timbered apartment on Paris's Ile Saint-Louis or in the sunshine of the Domaine de la Serrazine, near St. Tropez.

This advertising section was produced in its entirety by the supplements division of the International Herald Tribune's advertising department. Contributions by writers specializing in real-estate matters are from Mira Bar-Hillel in London, Steve Weinstein in New York, Claudia B. Flisi in Monaco, Janet Purdy Levaux in Osaka and Julia Clerk in Singapore.

Boar-hunting lodge included

Cannes says that was a reasonable price tag for the property, with its 700-square-meter house, sauna, jacuzzi, rockscaped pool and private harbor, all in impeccable condition.

In contrast, a beautiful but "overpriced" residence on Cap Ferrat languished for two years on the market and recently sold for less than half its original asking price of 60 million francs. As Donelle Higby of Sotheby's in Paris explains, "There

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THE EATON HALL DEFEAT OF MODERNISM

As owners of much of central London, the Grosvenors, one of the richest families in Britain, headed by the Dukes of Westminster, could always have anything they wanted. At the turn of the century, what they wanted was a Victorian Gothic masterpiece, and they got the great Alfred Waterhouse, architect of London's Natural History Museum, to design it for them. It became Eaton Hall, in Cheshire.

Had it survived, that building would now be prized and cherished. But in the 1960s, the then Duke of Westminster was seduced by what the design gurus of the day decreed to be "good taste." The Victorian creation of Waterhouse was demolished to make way for a fashionably stark, "honest," flat-roofed white box, which, although clad in expensive marble, managed to look like bare concrete.

The architectural profession at the time hailed the Grosvenors as great patrons. But the locals hated the new Eaton Hall as soon as it was completed in 1973 and soon dubbed it "the airport."

It took 15 years — and several speeches by Prince Charles — for the family (now headed by a young Duke of Westminster) to admit that they had never really liked the minimalist design and to decide to do something about it. They hired Sir Hugh Casson, one of Prince Charles's architectural mentors, to advise them on the remodeling, which cost as much again as the original building.

The new-looking Eaton Hall resembles a French chateau rather than an airport car park. The exterior is in two

shades of pink sandstone, with a mansard roof in natural slate. There is even a tribute to the late, lamented Waterhouse design in the shape of a restored porte cochere, which recreates what was an elegant point of entry.

The lesson of Eaton Hall has not been lost on British estate agents. Another notable country house, Harewood Park, situated on 10 lush acres near the famous Ascot racecourse and boasting over 15 large rooms, was — like Eaton Hall — built in the 1960s on uncompromisingly modern lines, complete with the huge "picture windows" of the period. It could not attract buyers in 1993.

As Ian Stewart, country house partner at the Savills real-estate agency, explains, "It just did not look right for the price." So the vendor decided on a dramatic change to its appearance. He spent some £500,000 (\$780,000) to make it look 200 years older than its real age, and it was worth every penny. A few months ago, the "new" mock-Georgian Harewood Park was sold by a delighted vendor for £2 million to a foreign buyer.

It is the dominance in the market of the international investor — as many as three in four at the top end of the market — that gives an edge to properties with the traditional "English" look. According to Mr. Stewart, the order of style preference among buyers is as follows: Elizabethan/Tudor ("Americans just love exposed timbers and lots of romantic history"), Georgian, Queen Anne, Regency and — increasingly — early Victorian, especially mock-Gothic, which is becoming more appreciated for its exuberance and variety.

Four flats at 48-49 Cadogan Place, Chelsea, were recently sold by Cluttons Lon-

don Residential to buyers from Switzerland, Denmark, Hong Kong and Russia. What this cosmopolitan bunch had in common, says Jonathan Seal of Cluttons, was that they wanted "a typically English home," preferably a classical succored period property.

"One of the buyers said they had seen 'Upstairs Downstairs' on television and wanted to live in a house just like the Bellamys lived in," says Mr. Seal. "Another said to me: 'I will only buy a classically styled house. If it does not look like a typical English home, why should I buy in London?'"

Avril Butt, of agents de Groot Collis, finds that a property's historical background can make all the difference to a rich buyer. Appleby Castle, which was built in the beautiful Cumbria countryside in 1170, is one of the properties on her books, and she is especially proud of its keep, built by King Henry I and little changed for 800 years. The castle itself has evolved over the centuries, with many battles fought around it and a major refurbishment undertaken by Lady Anne Clifford in 1653. Whoever buys Appleby Castle is unlikely ever to lack in material for dinner-party conversations.

For those with a taste for

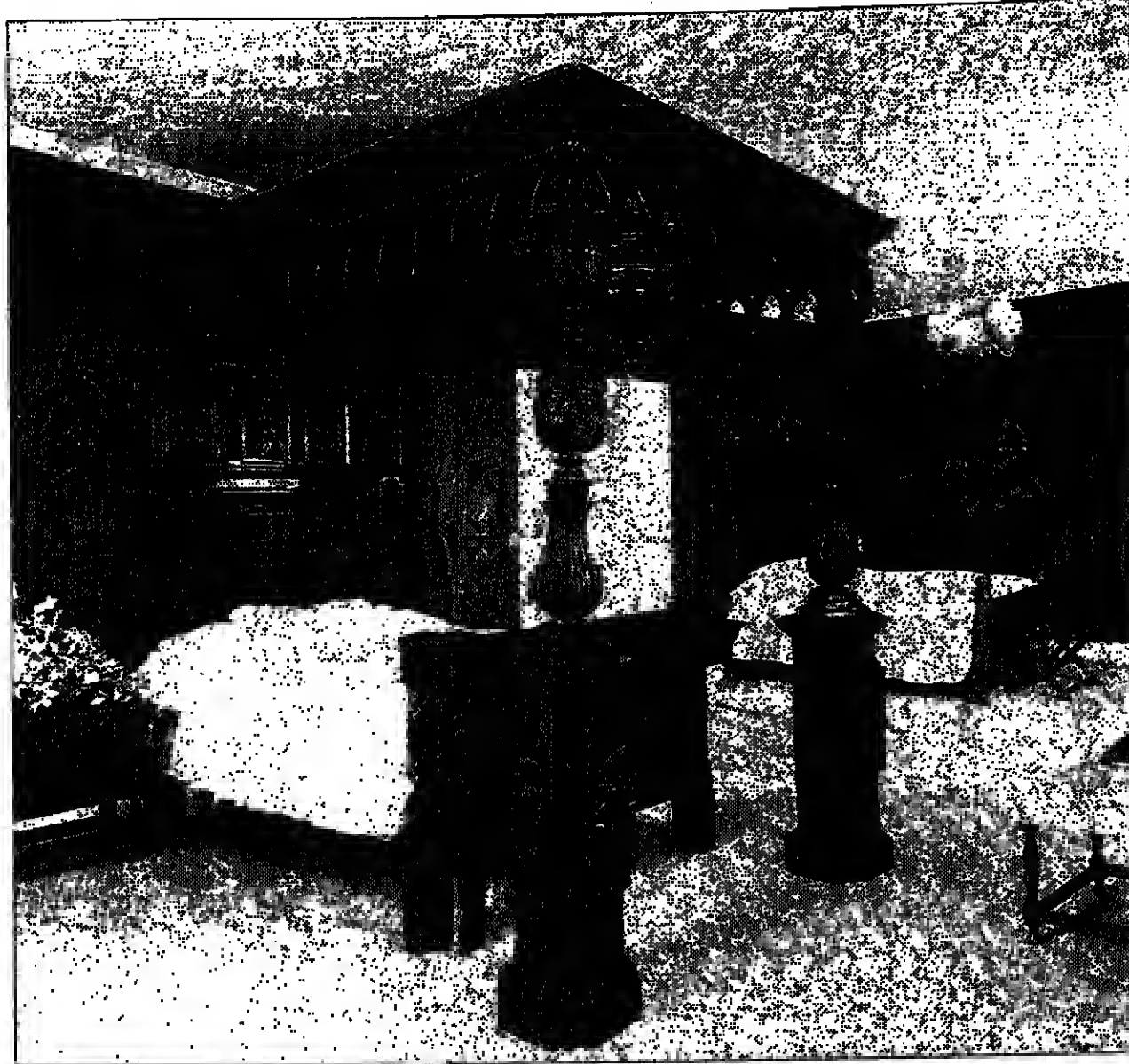
the more muted Queen Anne style, Knight Frank & Rutley can offer "style and tradition with the latest modern technology" in Upper Cheyne Row, Chelsea. In spite of being on the list of architecturally and historically important buildings, this property has a heated swimming pool with high-powered water jets.

In general, says Mr. Stewart, the historic houses of England are "listed," which means that they cannot be modernized, converted or extended without the strictest control by specialist officers from the Historic Buildings Commission. "Some people find that what they thought they wanted is not what they really want, because they cannot make changes," says Mr. Stewart.

A common problem is that old houses do not have a bathroom for each bedroom, which today's buyers insist on. If the prospective buyers are prevented from remodeling the interior to create these extra bathrooms because to do so would destroy period features, they tend to abandon the deal.

By way of compromise, Mr. Stewart says, "upmarket developers are now building brand new homes in the traditional styles, which combine all the advantages of both." All that is, except the history.

M. B.-H.



About £1.5 million can buy the right to sleep in the master bedroom of Appleby Castle, a historic landmark in Cumbria, England.

CLOAK-AND-DAGGER MOVES IN LONDON'S PRIME PROPERTIES

Continued from page 6

search reveals another factor that could have long-term effects on the market. Prime property sales in both 1992 and 1993 "were largely needs-based rather than discretionary," says the head of research for Savills, Yolande Barnes. This is an attempt to draw a discreet

veil over some of the worst recessionary hardships this country has seen in over 50 years, which have dislodged some of the upper classes — as well as a good part of the middle classes — from their traditional stomping grounds.

Ms. Barnes notes a drop in sales related to the Lloyds insurance scandal. Lloyds "names" — wealthy individuals who pledged their personal unlimited liability in return for what they were assured were surefire profits — began instead to receive huge bills in 1990-91. By 1992, they were selling property in order to pay. But by 1993, it became clear that the bills were growing beyond the reach of many

names, no matter what they sold. At the same time, protracted litigation has begun that will provide, at worst, a long stay of execution and, at best, relief for those names who manage to prove their allegations of fraud.

"We now believe that the wall of properties said to be about to hit the market as a result of Lloyds losses will not materialize," Savills concludes. This is good news for agents, as such a "wall of properties" would have dragged prices down. The development is less good for prospective buyers.

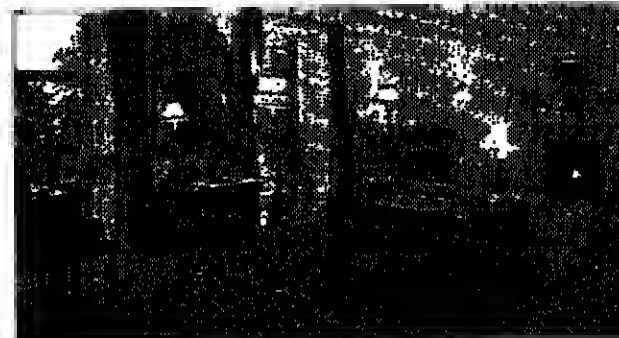
Another Savills finding is that in 1993, only 8 percent of vendors were selling prime property "to trade up or speculate," while 34 percent of buyers were buying for those reasons. Twenty percent of sales involved



Albany, a mansion just off Piccadilly, London, was once the home of Graham Greene and Lord Byron.

second homes. Foreign investors who flocked to London after the British pound plummeted in September 1992 now make up an impressive 9 percent of all buyers of luxury homes. The breakdown is 3 percent Europeans, 2 percent Americans, 1 percent from the Middle East and the remaining 3 percent "others" — mainly Far Easterners and Russians.

When it comes to that quintessential English habitat, the period country house, Knight Frank & Rutley say that the English are back, making up 65 percent of buyers of country property at over £750,000 in 1993.



An elegant sitting room in a Georgian manor house.

94, up from only 25 percent the year before.

A typical offering from Knight Frank & Rutley is Goldingtons, which will be familiar to the millions who have seen the successful film "Four Weddings and a Funeral." The 13th-century manor provided the setting for the first wedding. Located 22 miles from London, it comes with over 52 acres of land, a quarter mile of trout fishing and a range of outbuildings, all for £1.65 million.

A different kind of opportunity for fame by association is available at Albany, the 18th-century mansion off Piccadilly. Previous residents have included Lord Byron, Aldous Huxley, Graham Greene and Dame Edith Evans, and a current neighbor is former politician Alan Clark. A set of Albany "chambers," comprising a bedroom, drawing room, dining room and kitchen, is available through Savills at £850,000.

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A housing development in Osaka includes an elegant Japanese-style garden.

IN JAPAN, HOMES ARE GROWING BIGGER

With the bursting of Japan's economic bubble in 1991, land price inflation ended. This started the downward spiral of prices, and for a time there was a decrease in demand for residential and business property.

Three years later, housing starts are showing signs of improvement and may be part of the rebound in consumer spending expected to pull the economy out of recession. Housing starts in April 1994 were up 11.6 percent over 1993.

Real-estate purchasers today differ dramatically from those of the bubble period in the late-1980s. Though some luxury is essential, practical concerns have become more important as consumers look for value in the land, homes, condominiums and apartments they buy and rent.

"Housing discounts," or cooperatives, are successfully cutting the prices of homes by standardizing building materials and working directly with manufacturers.

Selling standardized houses for wealthy clients as well as middle-income families, the Tokyo Home Corporation has introduced a variety of styles that give buyers the feel of custom-built houses at far more economical prices.

Whereas older homes were built small to allow for as much garden as possible on a plot of land, houses today are generally bigger and gardens are smaller. People

spend more time at home and enjoy relaxing in larger living areas. Large windows and light-colored stone exteriors are also popular.

International executives working in Japan on temporary assignments are also expecting more for their money when it comes to real estate. On the futuristic Rokko Island development off Kobe in western Japan, a large complex of residential and office facilities has been constructed to satisfy this demand.

The Entente, for instance, offers 32 floors of rental apartments ranging from about 85 to 450 square meters. It includes business, recreational and cultural amenities such as conference rooms, a fitness club and barbecue area.

Osaka will soon have an area that competes with Rokko Island - Osaka Amenity Park, expected to open in December 1995 near Osaka Castle and the Okawa River. It will have 500 comfortable residences (averaging 150 square meters in size), several tennis courts and easy access to a new shopping plaza and office tower. The project is managed by Mitsubishi Estate Co.

When it comes to prices, the situation is better, although they are still high by international standards. Land prices in the greater Tokyo area have fallen for the past three years, according to the Tokyo Land Corporation.

"Since the bubble burst, market values of properties

in Japan have collapsed, while official prices have come down to levels comparable with real values," explains Philip J. Stewart of K.K. Halifax Associates.

For instance, residential land prices in the central parts of Tokyo (such as Chiyoda, Minato, and Shibuya) declined 73 percent between 1992 and 1993. In those choice areas, a square meter of land costs over 2 million yen (\$19,000).

Some spacious luxury condominiums in western Japan have been selling for 78 million yen (about \$750,000). With market conditions favoring the consumer, newer properties can be bought at amounts on a par with older developments.

Luxury homes cost between 100 million yen and 200 million yen to the sought-after districts of Tokyo, according to Mr. Stewart, prices for spacious homes in the newer suburbs of Osaka are similar. Completely Westernized houses can sell for two or three times as much.

Most international executives in Japan on temporary

assignments choose to rent Western-style family dwellings, which may be priced from 500,000 yen to 1.5 million yen a month, depending on the age, location and size of the apartment or house.

These prices are also coming down, as businesses in and out of Japan keep tighter control over their corporate budgets and pay more attention to staff living expenses. Fortunately for those looking for somewhere to live, Japan's real-estate market continues to diversify and develop accordingly.

Janet Parry Levaux

Despite predictions to the contrary, prices in the luxury residential market throughout most of Asia continue to skyrocket, defying the laws of gravity, and recent moves by some governments to cool this sector seem to be having little effect.

In Hong Kong - where a parking space can cost over \$500,000 - the government recently announced a package of measures aimed at increasing the residential housing supply and putting new obstacles in the way of speculators. Many experts describe the much-awaited remedies as "mild," however, and no more than a cleverly crafted compromise with powerful property developers.

As a result of these measures, average property prices in Hong Kong have fallen by 5 percent to 7 percent. But the luxury end of the market has hardly been touched. In land-scarce, cash-rich Hong Kong, the demand for luxury properties continues to outstrip supply.

Currently on the market is a 9,000 square foot house on the posh south coast of Hong Kong Island. The asking price is \$26 million - which translates into \$2,900 per square foot. And that is not a record. In May, a 7,000 square foot house in the prestigious Peak area was sold for \$24 million (approximately \$3,400 per square foot). The overall record price for a Hong Kong house is \$35 million, which the chairman of a local company paid earlier this year.

Expatriates and locals alike now dread the expiration of their leases as rental increases of 50 percent to 100 percent are not uncommon.

The situation is so bad that some executives may be forced to live across the border in Shenzhen, with an hour's journey into central Hong Kong for work.

Shenzhen is one of the most affordable cities in China for luxury housing, thanks to a current oversupply. Elsewhere in China, Western-style accommodation is rare and rents accordingly high. In fact, exorbitant rental prices are forcing many multinational companies

Indonesia relaxing law on foreign ownership

to quicken the training of locals to replace expatriate managers.

Many expatriate managers in China continue to live in hotels - especially in the main business centers like Guangzhou, Shanghai and Beijing - waiting while their names slowly rise to the top of long residential waiting lists. When they do become available, "luxury" apartments in big Chinese cities fetch rents of \$6,000 to \$8,500 a month.

The Singapore government recently announced a 30 percent increase in state land released for residential development, hoping that increased supply will dampen speculation and escalating prices. Real estate has become the most popular form of investment, a momentum that has seen private housing prices appreciate 35 percent

last year and 50 percent since 1992.

According to Richard Ellis, the leading property consultant in Southeast Asia, Singapore has witnessed a number of milestones in property sales in recent years. For instance, six of 14 bungalows in the Ashley Green development sold for a whopping \$3.8 million each on opening day. And all 159 units in the Richmond Park condominium project sold within two days, for prices ranging from \$600 to \$780 per square foot.

More than 16,000 new units are scheduled for completion by the end of this year. But Jones Lang Wootton, another Singapore property consultant, does not expect the flood of new housing to bring prices down, with demand for the remainder of the year still exceeding the 1993 level. They predict that rents may come down, however, as a result of tenants taking advantage of increased choice. Average rents for luxury apartments in the Singapore area are presently running between \$6,000 and \$7,000 a month.

In Indonesia and Thailand, the situation is somewhat different, with demand still lagging behind supply. "The luxury real-estate market is oversupplied in some sectors as a result of the massive building program of the late '80s and early '90s," says Simon Landy, associate director of Richard Ellis (Thailand). During this period, average annual construction figures jumped from 40,000 to 110,000 units a

year. Mr. Landy feels that "demand fueled by increased domestic purchasing power is still very strong and has created opportunities for developers to plug gaps in the market."

A typical 2,700 square foot single family unit in suburban Bangkok now costs about \$230,000. Centrally located luxury condominiums now range between \$140 and \$250 per square foot, slightly higher than in 1993, when there was a dip in condo prices.

Bangkok's upscale rental market is still dominated by foreigners, which means that regardless of the general supply situation, rent for good quality apartments remains high. Richard Ellis estimates the average rental for a three-bedroom unit in the Sukhumvit area at \$3,000 per month.

The reduction in foreign investment in Indonesia last year put developers into a tailspin and prompted many to switch from large luxury developments to smaller units aimed at the burgeoning domestic middle class. The improved investment climate of 1994, plus the government's impending relaxation of laws on foreign ownership of homes, may change the situation.

According to property consultant Procon Indah, the average price of prime condominiums in Jakarta is \$163 per square foot. Rents in prime areas range from \$2,948 per month for a one-bedroom unit (867 square feet) to \$4,610 for three bedrooms (2,200 square feet).

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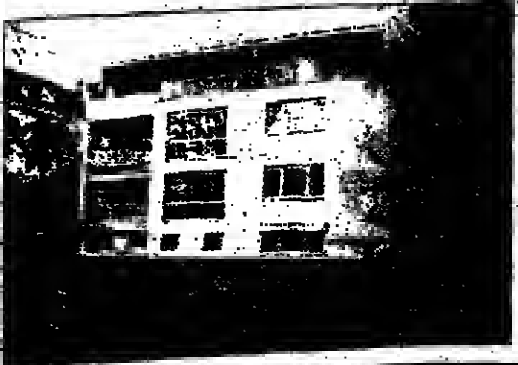
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Pecorino's Sardinian Connection



By Kate Singleton

PLENZA, Italy — It's three in the afternoon. Outside the air is quiet with the heat of early summer, the Tuscan landscape still green and patched with poppies. Inside, around the long table set up in the cool of the stables, the conversation has reached a convivial postprandial peak as the last beer bottles are emptied.

Stefania, whose second child is due in a couple of months, bears away a pile of dirty plates, clipping into the hubbub of male voices with comments of her own. This is still a very closed society where men rule the fields but not the roost. For the young men who've just finished a huge lunch are Sardinian shepherds who have maintained their language and customs despite long years in central mainland Italy: *Il continente*, as they call it.

Mariano, Stefania's husband, works as a share-crop farmer, getting up at five in the morning to milk 350 ewes with the help of a lad who learned the ropes in Sardinia and hopes to set up on his own one day too. Only *latte di pecora*, or sheep's milk, is used to make the most famous Tuscan cheese: pecorino.

Until about 15 years ago every small

farmer in Tuscany and Latium made his own cheese, using thistle flowers instead of rennet to curdle the milk. This gave the cheese a particular flavor. However, even today's pecorino is remarkably tasty, especially those produced around Pienza, where the sheep feed on what is known as *carbabetto* (Tragopogon pratensis), a weed that grows on the Val d'Orcia hillsides of southern Tuscany.

When many Tuscans left their farmhouses after World War II to look for work in the cities, their place was taken by Sardinian shepherds who had maintained age-old traditions of cheese making on their island.

Sardinian pecorino is stronger and more pungent than the Tuscan variety, so the new cheese makers had to adapt to local tastes and methods. Even if today's sheep's milk is transported in huge stainless steel containers and is filtered and sterilized to conform to all the requisite hygienic norms, the principles have changed little.

A couple of hours after rennet has been added to the milk in the large vats, the curds are removed and placed in wooden forms for 10 days or so until they become compact. They are washed, then placed on wooden shelves in a room

kept at around 5 degrees centigrade (41 degrees Fahrenheit). For three weeks they are turned over daily, until they are ready to be consumed as fresh cheese.

If they are to be seasoned, then their rinds may be treated with oil, walnut leaves, wood ash or tomato extract to harden the outer part. A well-seasoned pecorino will be about six months old, and one suitable for grating on pasta or in minestrone several months older.

The Sardinians who make the cheeses that the Tuscans so proudly think of as their own have maintained a close-knit society. Stefania speaks in Sardinian to her husband and to her 4-year-old son kindergartner he's out at the sheds with Mariano for the evening milking. Of course he learns Italian at school, but when he gets home it's our traditions and language that he lives with. The Tuscans wouldn't want to be without us, yet they view us with diffidence. I guess it's partly because they can't understand what we're saying. But we're islanders, you know. We're more cautious in getting to know people, but more reliable once we do."

Kate Singleton lives in Italy and writes frequently on cultural affairs.



Sardinian shepherds provide the sheep's milk for the Tuscan specialty.

Paris Dining: Tradition to 'Fusion'

By Patricia Wells
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — When you take good location, a modern sense of liveliness, and good food for the price, you've got a real winner. The six-month-old L'Appart (short for *appartement*) is just that, with its shiny wooden floors, Oriental rugs, walls lined with books and a mismatched selection of gilt-framed mirrors.

Just steps from the Champs-Élysées, the restaurant has a chic, vibrant, spunky air with food that hits the spot. Give me half a kilo of greens and I'm happy any day, and L'Appart's *salade maraîchère* should satisfy anyone who's half rabbit to the core.

The tiny classic *ravioles de Royans* have become staples in many of the city's bistros, and there's good reason why. Give people fresh pasta, a touch of cheese, and you're sure to bring smiles to their faces. At L'Appart, the tiny cheese-filled ravioli arrive steaming hot in a touch of stock.

Other noteworthy offerings include a platter of fresh cod (*morue fraîche*) on a bed of creamy mashed potatoes, all served in a pool of rich beef stock; a duck carapace paired with a green salad, and a hot apple tart topped with a scoop of ice cream.

While "fusion" cuisine may make waves in other parts of the world, the French wrinkle their eyebrows rather quizzically at the thought of tampering with the sacrosanct qualities of rather codified, traditional French cooking. Yes, one does find an occasional Asian-inspired dose of lime, a pinch of curry, a leaf of coriander here and there, but it comes on like a gentle breeze, not a gusty storm.

One French chef who manages to wisely fuse classic French food with a touch of the Far East is Philippe Delacourcelle, owner of Le Clos Morillons.

Delacourcelle spent five years running various French restaurants in Asia, and returned to Paris with a changed palate as well as a new palette of herbs and spices with which to create his gentle alchemy.

A recent meal there proved that one needn't give up one's French passport because one seasons a traditional pan-seared veal chop with ginger and lime, or adds *citronnelle* to a fricassee of sole. Quite to the contrary: Delacourcelle's "fusion" cuisine works because it's rooted in the French classics.

His fresh lobster salad — with sweet and flavorful morsels of fresh lobster tossed with artichokes, a generous sprinkling of fresh basil, greens and, fresh, peeled tomatoes — was a delight, and a veritable bargain at 75 francs (about \$14). I loved as well the evening's fricassee of turbot, a generous filet set on a thick bed of wilted spinach, all seasoned with a sweet, appealing *citronnelle* butter.

Chocolate lovers will adore his all-chocolate desserts, including dark chocolate infused with jasmine, and marriages of chocolate, thyme and citrus zest. As a lemon lover, I favored his *quenelles fondantes de citron*, basically a lemon tart filling shaped like scoops of sorbet, served with juniper-infused strawberries.

It's now 21 years since Alain and Nicole Dutourcier came north to Paris from France's southwest, to find fame and fortune with their countrylike restaurant Au Trou Gascon.

The food at this temple of southwestern

French cuisine is as good as ever, showing a true sense of maturity and not a grain of boredom. The bargain 180-franc lunch and dinner menus allow diners to sample some of the best products of France's southwest, including platters of charcuterie, a stunning duck confit, and either a platter of sheep's milk cheese (*brebis*), served with a salad, or the traditional warm *tourtière landaise*, a flaky fruit-filled dessert.

Selections on the à la carte menu show chef Jacques Faussat's ability to modernize while remaining authentic to the core: Try the sublime combination of artichoke salad and pan-seared foie gras; a lively lobster and asparagus "chaud-froid"; a memorable black truffle-infused potato purée that accompanies the moist farm chicken; and a show-stopping *gâteau* made up of layers of foie gras, truffles and potatoes.

L'Appart, 9 Rue du Colisée, Paris 8; tel: 53.75.16.34. Closed Sunday. Open daily starting Sept. 11. Credit cards: Visa, American Express. 140-franc menu, including service and wine. A la carte, 150 to 180 francs, including service but not wine.

Le Clos Morillons, 50 Rue des Morillons, Paris 15; tel: 48.28.04.37. Closed Saturday lunch and Sunday and Aug. 8-21. Credit cards: Visa, American Express. Menus at 160 and 285 francs. A la carte, 200 to 250 francs, including service but not wine.

Au Trou Gascon, 40 Rue Taine, Paris 12; tel: 43.44.34.26. Closed Saturday, Sunday, August, and one week at Christmas. Credit cards: American Express, Diners Club, Visa. Menus at 180 and 380 francs, not including wine, 500 francs, including wine. A la carte, 380 to 550 francs, including service but not wine.

THE ARTS GUIDE

AUSTRALIA

Sydney
Sydney Opera House, tel: (2) 250-7777. Bertozzi's "The Trojans," directed by John Florio. Part I, "The Siege of Troy," with Bernadette Cullen, Anson Austin/Christopher Doyle. July 21, 25, 29, Aug. 2, 6, 10, 13 and 18. Part II, "The Trojans at Carthage," with Elizabeth Campbell, Kerry Elizabeth Brown, Anson Austin/Christopher Doyle. July 28, Aug. 1, 5, 9, 13, 17, 20 and 25.

BRITAIN

London
Royal Opera at Covent Garden, tel: (71) 240-1086. A revival of Puccini's "La Fanciulla del West." Originally produced by Piero Faggioni, conducted by Richard Buckley, with Gwyneth Jones and Nicola Martinucci. (Chico Domingo. July 11, 14, 16, 20 and 23.

FRANCE

Antibes
Musée Picasso, tel: 93-34-71-07. Closed Mondays. To Sept. 30: "Le Regard d'Henriette." From the collection of art dealer Henriette Gomes, a selection of Surrealist paintings by Miró, Tanguy, and Brauner, as well as works by Picasso, including a "Femme qui Pleure," painted during the war. Paintings by Hélion, Torres-García and Balthus are also included.

Paris
Centre Georges Pompidou, tel: 44-78-12-33, closed Tuesdays. To Oct.

3: "Joseph Beuys." A chronological presentation of the works of the controversial German artist Joseph Beuys, including drawings, objects, sculptures and more than 70 installations. Jeu de Paume, tel: 42-60-69-69, closed Mondays. To Sept. 11: "Jean Mitchell: The Last Years." Abstract and colorful works of the American-born painter during her last 10 years in France, starting with the series "La Grande Vallée," painted in Vetheuil on the Seine in the early 1960s.

GERMANY

Bonn
Kunst- und Ausstellungshalle, tel: (228) 9171-200. Continuing/To Oct. 16: "Europa, Europa: Das Jahrhundert der Avantgarde in Mittel- und Osteuropa." 700 hundred works by 200 painters and sculptors from the former Iron Curtain countries.

FRANKFURT

Schirn Kunsthalle, tel: (69) 29-98-82-11, open daily. Continuing/To Aug. 7: "Goethe and the Visual Arts." Paintings, drawings, sculptures ranging from classical Greece and Rome to the year of Goethe's death in 1832, including works by Raphael, Rubens, Lorrain, Constable and Turner, document the relationship between Goethe and the creative arts.

ITALY

Venice
Palazzo Grassi, tel: (41) 522-1375. Continuing/To Nov. 6: "Rinascimento — Da Brunelleschi a Michelangelo: La Rappresentazione dell'Architettura." Features 30 architectural models built during the 15th and 16th centuries.

JAPAN

Tokyo
Museum, tel: (3) 3445-0651. Open daily. To Aug. 21: "Arakawa Drawings 1961-1974." 36 drawings, titled "The Mechanism of Meaning," representing the start of the Japanese-born artist in semantics.

NETHERLANDS

Amsterdam
Van Gogh Museum, tel: 20-570-52-00. Continuing/To Oct. 8: "Van Gogh's Self-Portraits from Paris." 18 self-portraits painted in Paris in 1886-1887.

SPAIN

Madrid
Museo del Prado, tel: (91) 420-28-36, closed Mondays. To July 12: "Los Leoni: Escultores del Renacimiento italiano al Servicio de la Corte de España." 27 bronze and marble sculptures and 46 medals by the Italian sculptors Leone and Pompeo Leoni, including several busts of Charles V.

Teatro de la Zarzuela, tel: 429-

8225. Rossini's "L'italiana in Algeri." Directed by Pier Luigi Pizzi, conducted by Alberto Zedda, with Teresa Berganza/Raquel Pierotti, Ruggero Raimondi and Gregory Kunde. July 16, 18, 21, 23 and 25.

UNITED STATES

Malibu
The J. Paul Getty Museum, tel: (310) 459-76-11, closed Mondays. To Sept. 4: "Andre Kertész: A Centennial Tribute." Traces his 50-year career with 50 photographs covering his years in his native Hungary, his involvement with Paris artists and his life in New York after 1935.

New York
American Craft Museum, tel: (212) 956-3535, closed Mondays. To Oct. 8: "Bauhaus Workshops: 1919-1933." Shows how the furniture, metalwork, glass, textiles and ceramics workshops evolved from craft orientation to laboratories producing prototypes for industry.

Metropolitan Museum of Art, tel: (212) 570-3791, closed Mondays. To Sept. 20: "Salvador Dalí: The Early Years." 50 paintings, 50 drawings and photographs following Dalí's career from his early years in Figueras and Madrid to the fully-fledged Surrealist.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

THE Goldman Pairs Championship runners-up, Linda Horn and Marvin Rosenblatt, gained on the diagramed deal by overcoming a bad trump split in six hearts. When the club king was led, Horn won with the ace, led the club jack and ruffed out the queen. She then cashed the heart ace, uncovering the bad break.

This might seem fatal, but she saw that she could survive if West had begun with 2-5-3-3 distribution. She cashed three rounds of diamonds, ending in the dummy. Then she cashed the spade ace, the club ten and

the spade king to reach the ending at left below.

South now had three roads home. She could have ruffed something with the heart king, or led the heart four to the king, but chose to ruff a spade with the heart nine. In all cases, the club three is eventually ruffed with the heart jack to make the slam.

NORTH (D)			
♠ K J 9 3	♥ A J 4 3	♦ A Q 10 9	♣ 7
EAST			
♠ Q 8 7 5 2	♥ 10 8 7 5 4	♦ C 4 3 2	♣ 9 8 6 4 2
SOUTH			
♠ A 2	♥ K 10 9 5	♦ K 8 7	♣ A J 10 3

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding: North 1♣, East 1♥, South 3♥, West 3♣, Pass, 5♥, Pass, 5♣, Pass, 6♥, Pass. West led the club king.

BLACK HOLES AND TIME WARPS: Einstein's Outrageous Legacy

By Kip S. Thorne. 619 pages. \$30 Norton.

Reviewed by Marcia Bartusiak

SEVERAL weeks ago astronomers reported that they had spied the most distant galaxies ever observed. You may not have noticed, because front-page headlines were proclaiming that the Hubble Space Telescope had revealed the best evidence yet for the existence of

a black hole, that infamous celestial object from which no light and matter can escape. The candidate, a whopper with the mass of a few billion suns, lurks in the heart of a far-off galaxy in the Virgo constellation.

These days, a black hole is astronomy's top celebrity: powerful, preposterous and a publicity-grabber whenever it hits the news. In the public's mind, distant galaxies are passé.

Readers seeking to go beyond today's headlines will not find a higher authority (or a better storyteller) to discuss the cosmos's most bizarre features.

For nearly 30 years, Thorne, a professor of theoretical physics at the California Institute of Technology, has guided dozens of graduate students and postdoctoral researchers of general relativity, and, as the subtitle of his book indicates, black holes and warps in space-time are the most outrageous legacy of this revolutionary theory.

"Some of the physics may be tough going," the author cautions in his preface. Believe me, it is. With over 600 pages of text and notes, Thorne digs deeply into his subject: from the vision of space and time established by Isaac Newton and overturned

with a jolt by Einstein, to the uncharted sub-microscopic territory ruled by "quantum gravity," a law that physicists are still struggling to formulate.

Each set of rules transcends the one before it, "forcing the Universe to behave as it does," says Thorne. Although his material is formidable, there is nary an equation in sight, and an abundance of drawings and sidebars elucidate the major ideas. But this work is not just a monograph on the theory of general relativity; it is an engaging and lucid history of black-hole research.

Black holes are a natural con-

sequence of general relativity, which views space-time as a flexible mat that a mass, such as a star, can bend and fold like rubber. More than half a century ago, a few researchers realized that if a dying star were heavy enough, it would collapse and collapse, carving a gravitational pit in the space-time canvas so deep that no bit of light or matter could ever climb out. But nearly every expert then, including Einstein, blanched at this outlandish notion.

This deep skepticism didn't diminish until the 1960s, when relativists took advantage of work linked to nuclear-weapon development. Computer codes, used to design hydrogen bombs, were adapted to mimic the implosions of stellar cores, and total gravitational collapse was shown to be inevitable. The noted Princeton theorist John A. Wheeler helped a bit, too: In 1967, he gave the black hole its distinctive moniker.

A golden age of black-hole studies dawned. A black hole was not just a bottomless space-time pit; it had personality! Thorne describes it with style: "A black hole is able to spin, and as it spins it should create a tornado-like swirling motion in the curved spacetime

around itself. Stored in that swirl should be enormous energies, energies that nature might tap and use to power cosmic explosions. . . . The horizon of the big hole should pulsate in and out, just as the surface of the Earth pulsates up and down after an earthquake, and those pulsations should produce gravitational waves—ripples in the curvature of spacetime that propagate out through the Universe, carrying a symphonic description of the hole."

The most speculative section of "Black Holes and Time Warps" — and also the most fascinating — describes the physics of wormholes, shortcuts through hyperspace to other reaches of the universe.

"Black Hole and Time Warps" is a masterful and intriguing work, an eclectic mix of challenging physics, firsthand insights and amusing anecdotes about the leading figures in gravitational research. "May real historians forgive me," he writes, "and may onthistorians thank me." Thank you, Professor Thorne.

Marcia Bartusiak, a contributing editor of *Discover* magazine, wrote this for *The Washington Post*.

WHAT THEY'RE READING

• Roberto Zangrandi, director of public relations for Fiat in Germany, is reading the Italian translation of Jasper Griffin's "Snobs."

"It's a collection of snobbish statements in literature and everyday life. I just bought it because I found it interesting."

(Brandon Mitchener, JHT)



CROSSWORD

ACROSS

- 1 Ezio Pinza, a.g.
- 8 Leak
- 10 Mention publicly
- 14 Mythological figure
- 15 It's found on the end of a string
- 18 Hogarth depiction
- 17 Texas A & M student
- 19 Unruly arrival
- 20 National anthem?
- 23 807 kilograms
- 24 Sip
- 27 Houston, for one
- 28 "To —" (with 44-Across, here to which U.S. anthem was set)
- 31 Self's ballwick
- 34 Gold Cup Day site
- 36 "Holy cow!"

DOWN

- 3 Cross to bear
- 6 Not by a long shot
- 9 Lay by
- 11 Straight prefix
- 12 Yaman's neighbor
- 13 Took the van
- 14 See 28-Across
- 16 Pourboire
- 18 Direct
- 20 Obsolescent occupation
- 23 National anthem?
- 25 Whooop it up
- 26 Nick of "Cape Fear"
- 28 Impersonator
- 29 Hold overseas
- 30 Grenoble's river
- 32 Shadows
- 33 More than cheerfulness
- 37 Relinquished
- 38 Whitom airline, initials
- 39 About 1% of the atmosphere
- 40 Transition

ACROSS

- 4 Louis and Paul, a.g.
- 5 Folk singer from Birmingham
- 6 Most populous N.Y.C. borough
- 7 Former Irish Prime Minister Cosgrave
- 8 Alaskan wildlife refuge site
- 10 Gains
- 11 Beat it
- 12 Mail strings
- 13 Neighbor of Pol.
- 14 U.S. Pres., militarily
- 15 Peter I, it or III
- 16 Splendid
- 17 Italian white wine
- 18 Ran its course
- 19 Israeli stone for stealing at Jericho
- 20 Twelve
- 21 Moving jerky
- 22 Bulgarian king, 1918-43
- 23 As to
- 24 Pleased trimming

DOWN

- 11 In bundles
- 12 Among: Fr.
- 13 Burglar
- 14 Rigorous test
- 15 Cleaving tool
- 16 Actual performance
- 17 Touched
- 18 Mail abbr.
- 19 Taper's unit

© New York Times Edited by Will Shortz.

Britain and China Settle Transfer of Hong Kong Bases

By Kevin Murphy
International Herald Tribune

HONG KONG — Britain and China settled their long dispute over the transfer of Hong Kong military sites Thursday despite Beijing's renewed threats to dismantle a new constitutional system just approved by the colony's legislature.

The military lands deal was hailed by both British and Chinese negotiators as a breakthrough. It was announced less than 12 hours after a marathon debate in the Legislative Council ended in a victory for Governor Chris Patten in his bid to make Hong Kong elections more democratic.

But with political tensions still high between Hong Kong's current and future landlords and few firm deadlines hanging over an array of complex issues involved in the 1997 changeover, a seamless transition appears unlikely, local politicians and analysts say.

"We are fully convinced this was the best deal we could achieve," said Hugh Davies, Britain's senior representative to the Chinese-British Joint Liaison Group. "This is not what some of us thought could have been the ideal agreement," he added.

After seven years of talks, China and Britain agreed that 14 of 39 military properties in Hong Kong would be handed over to the Chinese armed forces. The others would be returned to the Hong Kong government for eventual commercial development. Beijing has agreed to use the military lands for defense purposes only.

The Hong Kong government said it expected to raise 65 billion Hong Kong dollars (\$8.4 billion) from the sale of 25 sites, many in prime commercial and residential areas, when British forces leave in 1997.

As part of the deal, Hong Kong will build a new \$500 million naval base to replace an existing facility in a waterfront area that includes some of the world's most expensive real estate.

"We must hope that the breakthrough on defense lands will create the basis for similar decisive progress elsewhere on the agenda at future meetings," Davies said.

China's senior negotiator,

Guo Fengmin, described the agreement as "one of the most important components of the transfer of sovereignty."

However, Mr. Guo said several features of an agreement on financing Hong Kong's new \$20.3 billion airport required further work. He repeated China's vow to abolish the electoral system endorsed by local legislators late Wednesday.

Mr. Guo's stance echoed comments made Thursday in Beijing by a Foreign Ministry spokesman, who nonetheless welcomed the military lands agreement.

"This is an important achievement resulting from the joint efforts of both sides," said Shen Guofang, Agency France Press reported from Beijing. "We hope that the British side will cooperate with the Chinese side on other issues concerning the smooth transition of power in Hong Kong."

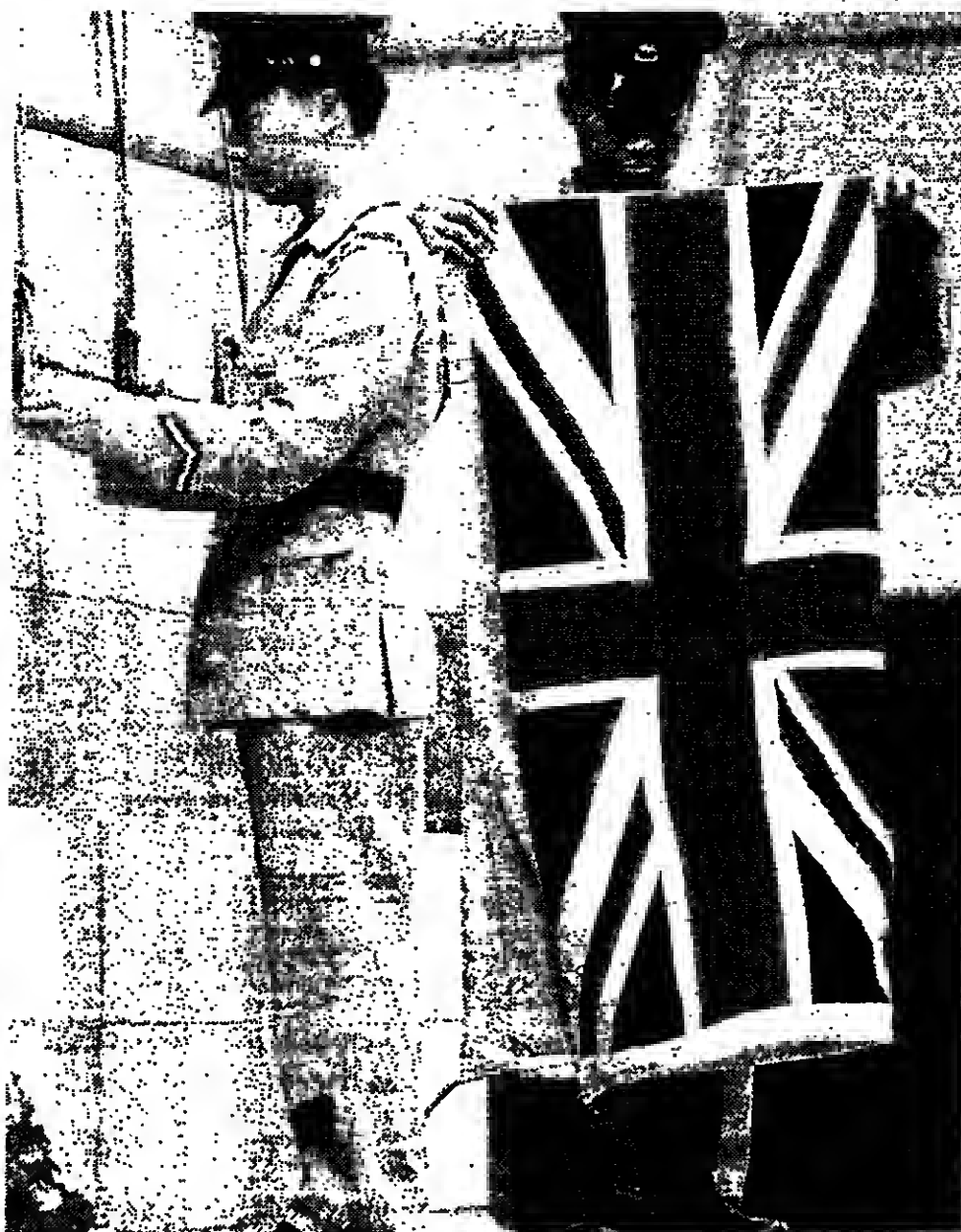
British negotiators have given the highest priority to settling the airport financing impasse and clearing the way for a disputed new cargo port, leaving more complex issues — such as determining who in the future will qualify as a citizen of Hong Kong — for more distant discussions.

"It looks to me as if there's been some secret agreement between China and Britain, by which China will not make further trouble over economic issues and that Britain will not liberalize Hong Kong any further than the electoral arrangements that have just been carried through," Norman Miners, a political scientist at Hong Kong University, told Reuters.

Mr. Patten's decisions to block new legislation on a human rights commission, a new equal opportunity law and a freedom of information act have been cited by his critics as new reluctance to tackle Beijing on controversial political issues.

"Where an issue is really fundamental, very important, the community is prepared to back us and that by and large is what they have done over the issue of electoral arrangements," Mr. Patten said recently.

"There are other issues that if we were to dig trenches and seek to fight a battle, the community would seriously question whether our view of priorities was correct," he added.



A soldier folding the Union Jack after a daily flag-lowering ceremony in Hong Kong.

Colony's Textbooks Delete Mild References To Beijing Massacre, and Teachers Protest

HONG KONG — Hong Kong's Education Department has deleted references to the 1989 Beijing massacre of democracy activists from a school history textbook, drawing protests from teachers on Thursday.

The offending passage of just 30 to 40 words obliquely referred to the massacre following student protests centering on Tiananmen Square as an "interference" and the "June 4 matter," said Chin Chi-shing, vice president of the Hong Kong Professional Teachers Union.

But the Education Department overreacted by removing the entire passage from textbooks to be used in the curriculum for 13- and 14-year-olds, he said.

Hong Kong's director of education, Dominic Wong, said in a statement that events of

the last 20 years occurred too recently to have been subjected to proper historical analysis.

"Twenty years is considered to be a reasonable minimum period," he said.

But Mr. Chin said the Chinese language textbook does mention other events of the last 20 years, including a recent visit by China's paramount leader, Deng Xiaoping, to Guangdong Province, neighboring Hong Kong.

Mr. Chin said "we strongly object" to Mr. Wong's "interference." "No professionals support him. We think that he is too sensitive to the June 4 matters."

Hong Kong's media is already being accused of self-censorship — afraid to write articles upsetting China before the British colony reverts to Chinese rule in 1997.

U.S. Sets Terms for Pyongyang North Could Send Fuel Rods to 3d Country

By Paul Lewis
New York Times Service

VIENNA — The United States will ask North Korea to surrender some 8,000 plutonium-bearing reactor fuel rods to a third country such as Russia or China, or to store them indefinitely in concrete as part of any settlement to the dispute over its nuclear program.

Any country receiving the spent reactor fuel would be expected to reprocess it and store the extracted plutonium under the control of the International Atomic Energy Agency, thus ensuring North Korea does not use it for nuclear weapons.

This plan for exporting or burying North Korea's reactor rods, diplomats and officials of the agency say, will be one of a number of proposals the United States is likely to make at next week's Geneva meeting with North Korea. At that time, it will set out terms for settling the quarrel over whether Pyongyang is secretly building atomic weapons.

Other conditions are expected to include a demand for international inspectors to continue monitoring the fuel rods until they are permanently disposed of and for North Korea eventually to make its nuclear program totally transparent. This is what South Africa did after it confessed to building several atomic bombs and agreed to sign the treaty to stop the spread of nuclear weapons.

The United States has asked the agency to give it by Friday a list of all the conditions North Korea must meet to fulfill its obligations under the treaty and become a member of the agency in good standing again.

At Geneva, the U.S. team will really be negotiating on behalf of the agency when it presses North Korea to give up its military nuclear program, because the agency is charged with ensuring that countries that sign the treaty also respect its provisions.

On the other hand, it is up to the Clinton administration to decide what it can realistically expect North Korea to accept as well as what incentives, in the form of economic and political inducements, it should offer North Korea in return for cooperating with the agency.

The emphasis the agency and the United States are now placing on securing the future of the fuel rods removed in June from North Korea's research reactor in defiance of agency orders re-

fects intelligence estimates that they contain some 66 to 88 pounds (30 to 40 kilograms) of plutonium, or enough for six or so nuclear bombs. This is far more plutonium, officials here say, than North Korea could have acquired when it closed down the same reactor in 1989 and possibly removed some fuel rods for reprocessing.

The CIA now estimates the reactor was only shut down for about 75 days and not 100 days, as it first thought. And in that time, experts here doubt whether North Korea could have changed all the fuel rods, which were then thought to have contained a total of about 18.7 pounds of plutonium.

As a result, experts now think that, at worst, North Korea only obtained enough plutonium for a single bomb. "The real

basis for a North Korean weapons program is in the fuel extracted this year, not in 1989," an official said, adding, "The destiny of the fuel rods, therefore, is more important than their ancestry."

By removing the reactor fuel rods earlier this year, North Korea made it difficult for the atomic energy agency to discover what happened in 1989. And the agency's other demands for the Geneva talks are expected to include access to two secret nuclear waste sites.

A diplomat said the suggestion to take the fuel rods to another country was one of several ideas being discussed. But he added that preliminary contacts with China, suggesting that Beijing might be reluctant to accept them.

SEOUL: 2 Koreas Still Haggling

Continued from Page 1

bridge their fundamental, and probably irreconcilable, differences, especially over the crucial issue of the North's secretive nuclear program.

According to Yang Sang Chul, a political science professor and a leading authority on North Korea, the basic problem boils down to this: "South Korea wants nuclear transparency. North Korea wants to maintain nuclear ambiguity."

While there is some debate here over how hard Kim Jong Il should press for answers on the North's nuclear program, it seems clear that he cannot avoid asking the aged Communist dictator whether his country has an atomic bomb. If the answer is "no," a presidential aide said, the South Korean leader will then try to persuade Kim Il Sung to verify it by agreeing to mutual inspections that would reveal Pyongyang's past nuclear activity.

"The government will seek to secure the North's nuclear

transparency," the South Korean prime minister, Lee Jung Duck, told legislators Wednesday. Seoul especially wants to know what happened when North Korea shut down its 5-megawatt nuclear research reactor in 1989 and extracted the spent fuel rods.

"If the crucial North Korean nuclear issue cannot be resolved," The Korea Times said in an editorial Thursday, "the resumption of inter-Korean dialogue is meaningless."

For North Korea, however, freezing its current nuclear program is one thing, but revealing its "nuclear past" is another. In fact, Mr. Yang said, the very idea is anathema for a leadership that bases its survival on keeping the country closed to the outside world, and that views nuclear transparency as a threat to national defense.

Ambiguity about the bomb allows North Korea to deal with South Korea from a position of strength, notably when the talk turns to reunification.

JAPAN: Enemies United

Continued from Page 1

the Liberal Democrat named to head the Defense Agency, was a leader of the rightist students in the 1960s when leftists were protesting the U.S.-Japan Security Treaty. Asked today whether he was a dove, Mr. Tanaka replied, "I consider myself a Japanese."

Morihiro Hosokawa, who was the first prime minister in 38 years who was not from the Liberal Democratic Party, had tried to shake up the formation of the cabinet by giving seats to two people who were not members of Parliament. He also appointed three women to posts.

The Murayama cabinet is more traditional in look and formation. Jobs were apportioned to the various parties, and to the various factions within the Liberal Democratic Party, according to their numbers. In all the Liberal Democrats hold 13 seats, the Social Democrats 6, including the prime minister, and the Harbinger Party, 2.

There is only one woman, Makiko Tanaka, daughter of Kakuei Tanaka, the late prime minister who was disgraced for taking bribes from Lockheed Corp. Ms. Tanaka was named director-general of the Science and Technology Agency.

Many of the appointments went to people who had played an active role in forging the partnership between the Socialists and Liberal Democrats, or in badgering the former ruling coalition headed by Tsutomu Hata, who was forced to resign Saturday when it became clear he would lose a confidence vote.

One appointment that could lead to a clash is that of Mr. Takemura as finance minister. Japan's government has promised to cut income taxes to stimulate its economy, a move sought by the United States as well as by Japanese corporations. The Finance Ministry believes that the lost revenues from the income tax reduction should be made up by increasing the sales tax.

But the Socialists are against a sales tax increase because it hurts the lower income people most. Mr. Takemura, when he served as the chief spokesman in Mr. Hosokawa's cabinet, had objected to Mr. Hosokawa's decision to raise consumption taxes. Their split on that issue was the beginning of the rupture between the two former allies.

Today, Mr. Takemura expressed his opposition to raising sales taxes, saying that the government should first look at cutting government spending to compensate for the income tax cut.

Murayama's Cabinet

TOKYO (Reuters) — Following is Prime Minister Tomiichi Murayama's new coalition cabinet.

(Note: S=Socialist, L=Liberal, N=New Harbinger Party)

Prime Minister, Tomiichi Murayama (S); Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister, Yosi Kono (L); Chief Cabinet Secretary, Kozo Igarashi (S); Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Kikuo Okawara (L); Construction, Kikuo Nishikata (S); Education, Kaoru Yano (L); Finance, Masayoshi Takemura (N); Health and Welfare, Shichi Ue (N); Home Affairs, Hiroshi Nonaka (L); International Trade and Industry, Ryutaro Hashimoto (L); Justice, Isao Matsu (L); Labor, Masao Hatanaka (S); Posts and Telecommunications, Shun Oide (S); Transport, Shizuka Kamei (L).

Director-general of government agencies: Defense, Tokutomi Tanemura (L); Economic Planning, Masahiko Komura (L); Environment, Shiro Seki (L); Health and Welfare, Kikuo Nishikata (S); Science and Technology, Makiko Tanaka (L).

Director-general of government agencies: Defense, Tokutomi Tanemura (L); Economic Planning, Masahiko Komura (L); Environment, Shiro Seki (L); Health and Welfare, Kikuo Nishikata (S); Science and Technology, Makiko Tanaka (L).

REFORMS: Japan Bewildered

Continued from Page 1

parties might use their newfound power to pursue old allegations of corruption against reform leaders like Mr. Ozawa, a former Liberal Democrat heavyweight.

Then, if the public should turn disillusioned with reform, the government might be able to scuttle or delay the revamping of the electoral system that was initiated earlier this year. The changes establish single-member parliamentary districts, which create an incentive for two or more parties to compete based on policies and ideas, as opposed to the present system of multimember districts, which is widely blamed for the "money politics" practiced by the Liberal Democrats.

South Africa Moving

Assassin to a Hospital

CAPE TOWN, South Africa — A messenger in Parliament who assassinated Prime Minister Hendrik Verwoerd with a knife almost three decades ago will be moved from a prison to a mental institution, the government announced Thursday.

Dimitro Tsafendas, now 76, killed Mr. Verwoerd on Sept. 6, 1966. A court ruled he was insane and ordered him to be detained in prison. Mr. Verwoerd was prime minister from 1958 until his death, during which time he entrenched apartheid constitutionally. (AP/Reuters)

From Streets to School, a Rude Awakening for Gaza Youth

By Joel Greenberg
New York Times Service

GAZA CITY — Aiman Radi gave up early. Unable to complete his high school graduation exam in algebra, he handed it in and left the classroom at the Cairo School for Boys in Gaza City.

"I turned in a blank page," he said, his face frozen in disbelief. "We missed 30 school days this year."

Gaza's high school seniors, part of a generation that led an uprising against Israeli occupation for more than six years, are experiencing an abrupt awakening as they take these all-important exams, this time under the eye of Palestinian police officers who arrived here in April with the start of self-rule.

Hardened street leaders and youths who left school to throw stones at Israeli soldiers are now struggling to make up for lost time.

Defying their elders and basking in

an aura of heroism, they had seized authority during the uprising, enforcing strikes and work boycotts and leading mass protests. In schools, young toughs had intimidated teachers, ordering pupils out for demonstrations and organizing rampant cheating during the graduation tests to erase the cost of lost studies.

The teachers, fellow Palestinians employed by the Israeli authorities, were powerless as they watched classroom standards erode.

Now, with the rebellion against Israeli authority over, there are signs that the generational revolt in Gaza may also be receding. The year-end examinations have become a proving ground for a reassertion of traditional controls. The trend has been bolstered by the police and by a general support for the Palestinian self-governing authority, which is running this year's exams.

Police have been stationed at school entrances and in hallways, and

results have come swiftly. The chaotic scenes of the uprising, in which students passed around answer sheets as teachers stood by helplessly, have been replaced by strict order. Teachers control the examination halls and cheating has been significantly reduced.

About 12,000 high school seniors in the Gaza Strip are being tested on a range of subjects, including Arabic and Islam, history, geography, math, biology, physics and chemistry. While the exams are generally going smoothly, there have been some exceptions.

At the Palestine School, a confrontation broke out between policemen and hundreds of students who complained that the tests were too difficult and that the officers had not allowed them to cheat. The policemen fired shots in the air to disperse the pupils, some of whom reportedly threw stones.

"Slowly, we will restore our authority," said Mohammed Jidi, the director of education in Gaza. "In the past there was friction between the rebel-

lous students and Israeli soldiers, and teachers were afraid of masked activists. Both teachers and students lacked motivation. Now, control is concentrated in the hands of the National Authority, which gives power to the teachers to work as they should."

Mahmud Shaer, a teacher monitoring the exams at the Cairo School, said he felt safer. "The occupation did not protect teachers," he said. "Now the National Authority gives protection, and the teachers have backing."

Many students now express remorse over the loss of classroom time during the uprising, when Gaza's schools were closed for days and even weeks at a time, shutdowns that added up to from one-third to nearly half the school year.

Often, it was the army that shut schools, as punishment for violent student protests and as a part of general curfews. But classes were also paralyzed by Palestinian strikes and dem-

onstrations. Many students were arrested, losing still more school days.

"It was a mistake to wage the struggle at the expense of education," said Omar Hilal, 18, a senior at the Carmel School in Gaza. "Stones are not the only means for struggle. I can fight the Jews with my education."

Ala-Din Shurafa, another 18-year-old senior, said the uprising had left him with an education at the sixth-grade level. "When I saw my situation during the exam, I blamed myself for serving my country but forgetting about my schooling," he said. "The schools were destroyed. It was wrong."

But other youths argued that there were more pressing needs at the time. "Freedom is more important than education," said Khairi Abu Kheir, a former fugitive from the Israeli authorities who recently completed a four-month prison term and is taking the exams. "Our lives were at risk, people were being killed and wounded."

ARAFAT: Return of a Symbol

Continued from Page 1

without a celebrated return. They were exiled and scattered through the Arab states and elsewhere, and many never believed they could go home again.

Israel has long stood fast against the right of return for Palestinian refugees. The peace accord may end hopes of many that they can actually reclaim lands inside Israel lost in 1948.

But it has also unleashed a torrent of hope among Palestinians inside the territories that at least some people can return from exile. After years of despair that they would get anything tangible from peace, this hope appears to be one of the pillars helping to sustain the agreement, according to many Palestinians here and in the West Bank.

The infusion of 4,000 Palestinian soldiers, many of whom had not set foot in Gaza and the West Bank since 1967, if ever, was a potent symbol of return. So was the repatriation of well-known Palestinian activists like Mohammed Dahlan and Jibril Rajoub, both expelled by Israel but now Mr. Arafat's top security men in Gaza and Jericho.

And then there is the legend being spun about the return of General Musbah Saker, a fighter who Israel thought had been killed in 1967 but who recently showed up alive in Gaza when he was named to a top secret police job by Mr. Arafat.

Rashid Khalidi, director of

the Center of Middle Eastern Studies at the University of Chicago, has written that only by understanding the centrality of the catastrophe of "politicized" and expulsion that befell the Palestinian people in 1948 is it possible to understand the Palestinians' sense of the right of return.

Now, Mr. Arafat's own return from exile is another symbol of hope for Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza.

But among Palestinians, much of the anticipation about his visit is focused not on the slow start of self-rule, or the problems left over from the Israeli occupation.

Rather, it is centered on simple emotions about coming home, about the end of exile, and about Palestinian national identity.

Mr. Arafat's lieutenants in Gaza scrambled Thursday to make preparations for his arrival. At the former headquarters of the Israeli military governor, soldiers shimmied up poles to put out a haphazard row of Palestinian flags from the portals where Mr. Arafat is expected to deliver a speech.

Nabil Shaath, the PLO negotiator with Israel, told reporters in Cairo that Mr. Arafat had advanced his trip in response to a complaint from one of Israel's top chief rabbis that a Saturday visit would force Israeli soldiers to violate the Jewish sabbath by doing guard duty.

CBS: Merger Near

Continued from Page 1

acquiring management control of CBS would be a major coup. He built the Fox television network at a time when it was considered unrealistic.

While he has attempted to expand QVC, it was always clear that he intended to run a larger and more mainstream operation. CBS, now the leading network in ratings, certainly fulfills that requirement, though it now pits his skills against those of the Fox network, the power he created.

Mr. Tisch, 71, has repeatedly denied that he will sell CBS. The arrangement now being discussed would leave him with a major stake in the combined company, but allow him to walk off with a hefty profit, including roughly \$528 million in cash.

He owns about 20 percent of the CBS stock. The current value of his shares is about \$950 million.

CBS has recently lost affiliates to Rupert Murdoch's News Corp., the parent company of the Fox network.

CLINTON: Whitewater Prosecutor Sees No Suicide Tie

Continued from Page 1

these meeting constitutes a breach of ethical rules or standards.

The report was welcomed by the White House, where officials have tried to dispel the public perception that they tried to meddle in the Whitewater-related savings and loan case.

The White House special counsel, Lloyd N. Cutler, said administration officials were "pleased by the independent counsel's conclusion that no impropriety will be sought relating to the so-called White House-Treasury contacts."

He said: "While some of these contacts may have been inadvisable in hindsight, they violated no law."

Commenting on the finding that Mr. Foster committed suicide, Mr. Cutler said: "This should put to rest the irresponsible speculations — many of them politically motivated — that something more sinister occurred. We hope these rumors and the media that published their rumors will now leave the Foster family in peace."

The report comes as Mr. Fiske is winding up the Washington phase of his inquiry and turning his full attention to the Arkansas phase, which will focus on the Whitewater real-estate investment and other business dealings involving

President Bill Clinton and his wife when Mr. Clinton was governor of Arkansas.

Mr. Fiske, who called more than a dozen White House and Treasury officials before a Washington grand jury investigating the contacts, said court secrecy rules prevent him from making a full public report.

However, the conclusion of his probe clears the way for Congress to begin its own hearings later this month into the so-called Washington phase of the Whitewater affair, which are certain to focus on the large number of previously undisclosed contacts.

In addition, Treasury Secretary Lloyd Bentsen said Thursday that now that Mr. Fiske has concluded his probe, the Treasury inspector general and the Office of Government Ethics would begin their own investigations.

Mr. Fiske released a 58-page report of Foster's death last July 20 that concluded the deputy White House counsel was depressed and agitated over a scandal involving the White House travel office and his own portrayal in the press. He said Mr. Foster died in the manner authorities originally concluded, in a Virginia park of a self-inflicted gunshot wound.

The special counsel found no evidence that concerns about Whitewater contributed to Mr. Foster's depression. In a statement released with the report,

Mr. Fiske said he is in the final stages of an investigation into the way Mr. Foster's documents were handled by White House aides after his death.

Mr. Fiske's staff interviewed Mr. Foster's friends, family and professional contacts about his frame of mind. The report paints the picture of a man who felt the starting reputation he had built as a lawyer in Little Rock, Arkansas, was being tarnished in Washington.

He worried that scathing editorials about him in the Wall Street Journal were being read back in Arkansas, and felt he could not go home in disgrace.

In the weeks before his death, Mr. Foster became "obsessed" with public criticism of the Clinton administration was receiving for firing seven bureaucrats in the White House travel office and calling for an FBI investigation of their accounting practices.

17 Pakistanis Injured In Strong Earthquake

The Associated Press

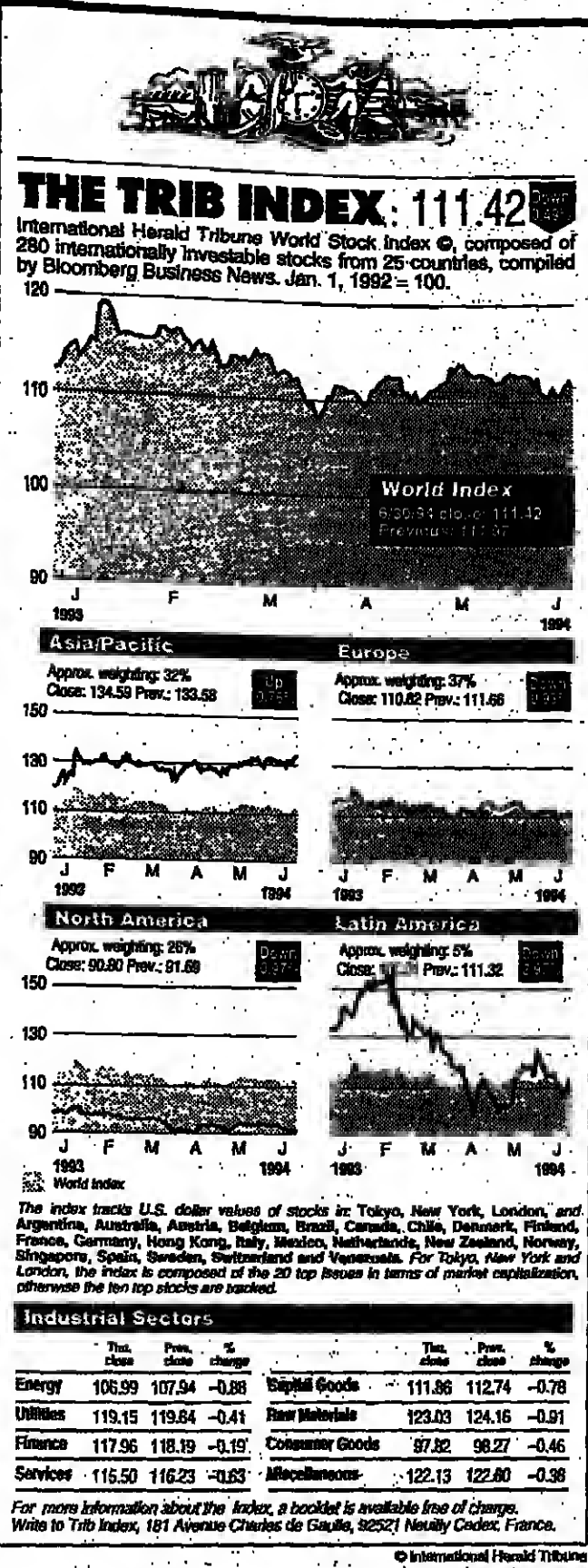
ISLAMABAD, Pakistan — A strong earthquake shook northern Pakistan on Thursday, injuring at least 17 people, authorities reported.

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BUSINESS

International Herald Tribune, Friday, July 1, 1994



Mergers Coming Down the Line

Burlington Sets a Deal

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
PORT WORTH, Texas — Burlington Northern Inc. and Santa Fe Pacific Corp. said Thursday that they had agreed to merge in a transaction valued at \$4.2 billion.

The deal would create the biggest railroad company in the United States, with tracks blanketing the country west of the Mississippi River. The proposed union must be approved by the Interstate Commerce Commission and shareholders of both companies.

Santa Fe shareholders would receive 0.27 of a Burlington Northern share for every Santa Fe share and one share of Santa Fe Pacific Gold Corp. for every 1.7 Santa Fe Pacific Corp. shares.

Burlington Northern, based in Fort Worth, Texas, already is America's largest railroad and specializes in hauling grain, coal, cars and timber.

Santa Fe, based in Schuamburg, Illinois, is a pioneer in intermodal shipping, which involves hauling merchandise in stackable containers. The combined company, to be called Burlington Northern Santa Fe Corp., would encompass a network of more than 31,000 miles of track and dwarf the next-largest network, owned by Union Pacific Corp. with its 18,000 miles.

Gerald Grinstein, chairman and chief executive of Burlington Northern, will be chairman of the merged company. Robert Krebs, chairman and chief executive of Santa Fe, will be chief executive and president. The railroads will operate separately as the Burlington Northern and the Santa Fe Railway Co.

"This merger will create a strong, new rail carrier with a diversified traffic base and excellent financial prospects," Mr. Krebs said.

Mr. Grinstein said the two lines were largely separate, which was likely to speed government approval of the pact.

The companies have not decided where the headquarters would be and had no estimates of the number of employees that might be affected by the move, Linda Gustis, a Santa Fe spokeswoman, said.

The two companies will continue to operate separately while regulators are reviewing the merger. (Bloomberg, AP)

A Cellular Phone Link

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
WASHINGTON — Nynex Corp. and Bell Atlantic Corp. said Thursday they would merge their cellular telephone operations, creating a system that would stretch down the American East Coast from Maine to South Carolina.

They did not disclose terms. The combination allows the two regional Bell operating companies to take on deep-pocketed players in the cellular business, such as MCI Communications Corp., Nextel Communications Inc., AT&T Corp. and McCaw Cellular Communications Inc.

"This new company will focus on the development and deployment of 'anytime-anywhere' capabilities across a broad market area," said Ray Smith, chairman of Bell Atlantic.

For customers, the deal is likely to accelerate price competition for making cellular calls over long distances, which now cost \$1 a minute and more. In addition, customers also are likely to get access to more calling features like voice mail and call forwarding as the competition intensifies to provide advanced network services over cellular systems.

The combined company would have annual revenue of \$12 billion, 1.8 million customers and 4,250 employees. Its service area will cover 55 million people and will include seven of the country's top 20 markets.

Bell Atlantic will own 62.35 percent of the new company and Nynex will get the rest, a division reflecting the relative sizes of their cellular units.

Bell Atlantic and Nynex have been jointly operating a cellular system in the New York City area for 10 years. That system has the potential to reach 15 million customers.

The deal comes as AT&T awaits regulatory approval to buy McCaw Cellular.

At issue is the ultimate ownership of some cellular operations that McCaw — the country's biggest cellular-telephone company — co-owns with regional Bells.

Under a 1982 consent decree that broke up the Bell System, AT&T is barred from acquiring assets owned by Bell companies. (AP, NYT)

U.S. Slaps China In Trade Feud, Delays on Japan

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
WASHINGTON — The government targeted China for possible trade sanctions Thursday in a dispute over allegations that Beijing had failed to properly protect U.S. patents and copyrights.

But the administration delayed for 30 days any action against Japan in a separate trade dispute involving that country's public procurement practices.

U.S. Trade Representative Mickey Kantor announced the decision, saying the delay in the Japanese case was warranted because a new prime minister had just assumed office in Japan.

The announcement on Japan, which had already received an earlier extension of the deadline, reflected a change in approach by the administration, which in recent days has softened its rhetoric in an effort to calm jittery currency markets where the dollar has fallen to new lows against the yen.

But in regard to China, Mr. Kantor said the administration would immediately launch an investigation into allegations that China had failed to properly protect U.S. patents and copyrights.

U.S. businesses have contended that copyright piracy in China is costing them \$800 million in lost sales annually.

With the decision to launch a special investigation, the clock starts running on possible trade sanctions if the two countries cannot satisfactorily resolve the dispute over the next few months.

In Beijing on Thursday, China lashed out at the U.S. decision even before it was announced. A Foreign Ministry spokesman described the U.S. move to investigate its copyright violations as "irrational" and threatened unspecified retaliation.

Shen Guofang, the spokesman, said that the move would harm economic and trade ties. "The U.S. government must be held responsible for all the consequences arising therefrom."

Root of Crisis: It's the Yen, Not the Dollar

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
WASHINGTON — The dramatic movements in the currency markets that have lifted the yen to record highs against the dollar constitute a yen crisis, rather than a dollar crisis, some senior U.S. officials and private analysts contend.

They say that the yen is being pushed upward by Japan's continuing large trade surplus to a level that is causing serious discomfort for Japanese industry. This view, which stresses Japan's structural problems rather than those of the United States, is one reason the U.S. Federal Reserve and the Treasury have resisted calls to raise U.S. interest rates to shore up the dollar.

Officials say the problem lies not with the dollar but with the yen. Analysts add that Japan is piling up huge amounts of foreign exchange that are not being recycled to the rest of the world by increases in Japanese savings.

See YEN, Page 14

OECD: Economic Growth Still at Risk

By Carl Gewirtz
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Although economic growth, particularly in Continental Europe, is gathering strength, policymakers in the industrialized nations were warned Thursday against becoming complacent, particularly because European unemployment will continue to rise in the next 18 months.

Even this modestly upbeat assessment is clouded by the sharp rises in long-term interest rates, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development noted in its semiannual Economic Outlook. These threaten growth prospects, especially in France, Italy and some of the smaller European countries as well as Canada, the Paris-based economic forum said.

Commenting on the agitation in currency markets, Kunitada Shigebara, the OECD's chief economist, further warned that the yen's appreciation risks weakening growth prospects in Japan, while the dollar's fall risks fueling U.S. inflation.

He called for "more effective articulation of clear commitments to sound public finances and price stability and, where necessary, decisive corrective actions" to stabilize market expectations.

"Recovery must be sustained," the report said. Growth needs to be higher than the 2.6 percent annual average over the past two decades if the OECD economies are again to become high-employment societies with steadily rising national living standards.

Its predictions are for overall growth of 2.6 percent this year and 2.9 percent in 1995, up from 1.2 percent last year.

Despite substantial upward revisions to Continental growth prospects from assessments made just a month ago, the OECD projects European unemployment will continue to rise over the coming 18 months to 22.6 million, or 11.8 percent of the labor force, by end-1995 from the 22.4 million projected for this year.

The OECD expects short-term rates in Europe to continue declining. Three-month German rates, currently 5 percent, are forecast to be 4.6 percent by year-end.

See GROWTH, Page 14

Thinking Ahead / Commentary

The Bureaucrats Come Into Their Own

By Reginald Dale
International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — The leadership of the industrial world is suddenly looking even more shaky. Japan has just appointed its fourth prime minister in a year and is headed for a long period of political instability.

The European Union has made a spectacular mess of appointing a new president of the European Commission, and is obviously desperately short of the vision needed to revive the European idea and unite the continent.

In the United States, the latest polls show an increasing number of Americans viewing President Bill Clinton as weak and indecisive. And lack of confidence in his leadership has contributed to the latest plunge in the dollar.

Anyway, the high noon of U.S. hegemony is over. As Treasury Secretary Lloyd Bentsen put it, "there isn't one country calling the shots anymore."

Not even a combined heave by the Group of Seven industrial countries can push the dollar where it doesn't want to go. And when G-7 leaders gather in Naples next week for their annual summit, for all the pomp and circumstance, they will exert little real influence on global events.

The pace of change in the world economy — faster than at any time since the Industrial Revolution — is outstripping governments' ability to deal with it. While businesses and financial markets increasingly operate globally, government is still confined to national or regional boundaries.

The political disarray is making matters worse. Japan's political turmoil, for instance, is also contributing to the dollar's problems and complicating attempts to resolve damaging trade disputes between Tokyo and Washington.

In many countries, including Japan, Italy, France and Canada, traditional parties have been unceremoniously battered by disgruntled electorates.

But instead of interpreting all this as a call for more inspirational leadership, most politicians have responded by taking an even shorter term view — looking only as far as the next vote, the next opinion poll, the next economic statistic.

The combination of shortsighted, locally focused leadership and economic globalization is having a curious result: The international bureaucrats are coming into their own — at the politicians' expense.

The G-7 countries gladly delegated much of the responsibility for rescuing the Russian economy to the International Monetary Fund. If Russia overcomes its problems, more credit will be due to the Fund's officials than to the G-7 governments.

Unemployment is the worst political problem facing many industrial countries, but the best work on it so far has been done by the bureaucrats at the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development in Paris.

The planet's future prosperity will depend heavily on officials at the powerful new World Trade Organization due to start up next year.

And in the European Union, it is not the national governments but the often wrongly reviled bureaucrats of the European Commission who are producing the best ideas on bringing the Continent's two halves together.

That makes it all the more important to choose the right people to run these organizations and to ensure that the organizations themselves work effectively.

But it's another sign of the times that the bureaucrats at the OECD are making big efforts to modernize their institution, while the G-7 political leaders are blatantly failing to do the same for theirs. It's not surprising that top politicians are increasingly competing for the best bureaucratic jobs.

Of course, there is a limit to what the bureaucrats can — and should — do. In the West at least, they still receive their instructions from politicians. And their ideas need political approval.

But it is a sad comment on today's leaders that many bureaucrats have a clearer vision of how the world is changing, and how to tackle its problems, than their elected masters.

CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

Gross Rates									
	\$	£	DM	F	Y	S	Y	Y	Y
Australia	1.76	2.23	1.14	0.27	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12
Belgium	33.85	34.25	34.25	34.25	34.25	34.25	34.25	34.25	34.25
Canada	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35
France	1.66	1.66	1.66	1.66	1.66	1.66	1.66	1.66	1.66
Germany	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36
Italy	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36
Japan	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36
Netherlands	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36
Portugal	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36
Spain	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36
Sweden	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36
Switzerland	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36
UK	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36
US	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36

Eurocurrency Deposits									
	1 month	3 months	6 months	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	5 years	10 years
1 month	4 1/4%	4 1/4%	4 1/4%	4 1/4%	4 1/4%	4 1/4%	4 1/4%	4 1/4%	4 1/4%
3 months	4 1/4%	4 1/4%	4 1/4%	4 1/4%	4 1/4%	4 1/4%	4 1/4%	4 1/4%	4 1/4%
6 months	4 1/4%	4 1/4%	4 1/4%	4 1/4%	4 1/4%	4 1/4%	4 1/4%	4 1/4%	4 1/4%
1 year	4 1/4%	4 1/4%	4 1/4%	4 1/4%	4 1/4%	4 1/4%	4 1/4%	4 1/4%	4 1/4%

Key Money Rates									
	1 month	3 months	6 months	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	5 years	10 years
1 month	4 1/4%	4 1/4%	4 1/4%	4 1/4%	4 1/4%	4 1/4%	4 1/4%	4 1/4%	4 1/4%
3 months	4 1/4%	4 1/4%	4 1/4%	4 1/4%	4 1/4%	4 1/4%	4 1/4%	4 1/4%	4 1/4%
6 months	4 1/4%	4 1/4%	4 1/4%	4 1/4%	4 1/4%	4 1/4%	4 1/4%	4 1/4%	4 1/4%
1 year	4 1/4%	4 1/4%	4 1/4%	4 1/4%	4 1/4%	4 1/4%	4 1/4%	4 1/4%	4 1/4%

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Greece	Dr. 210	41,000	22,000
Ireland	Ir£	125	65
Italy	Lira 600,000	275,000	150,000
Luxembourg	L.F. 14,000	7,200	4,200
Netherlands	FL 7,200	420	220
Norway	N.Kr. 3,200	1,800	1,050
Portugal	Esc. 47,000	25,000	14,000
Spain	Ptas. 48,000	27,000	14,500
Sweden (crown)	S.Kr. 3,100	1,700	1,050
Switzerland	S.Fr. 3,000	1,200	700
Rest of Europe & CIS	\$	485	285
Central & Eastern Europe	\$	345	190
Rest of Africa, Asia, Central & South America	\$	430	235
Rest of Africa	\$	485	270

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MARKET DIARY

Bond Slide Casts Shadow on Stocks

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
NEW YORK — Renewed weakness in the dollar and government data showing economic growth triggered a rout in Treasury bond prices that cast a pall over the stock market Thursday.

The price of the benchmark 30-year Treasury bond plunged 1 point, to 84 3/32, sending the

U.S. Stocks

yield up to 7.61 percent from 7.51 percent Wednesday. The dollar's persistent weakness against the yen renewed sentiment in the bond market that foreign investors would shy away from dollar-denominated securities.

Government data pointing to moderate economic growth in May added to nervousness that inflation would rise, eroding the value of fixed-income instruments such as Treasury bonds. A jump in the prices-paid component of a regional purchasing managers' index and rising commodity prices added to those inflation fears.

The stock market followed bond prices lower. The Dow Jones industrial closed down 42.09 points at 3,624.96. Losing issues outnumbered gaining

ones by a 4-to-3 ratio on the New York Stock Exchange.

Stocks sensitive to changes in interest rates, such as banking issues, were among the day's worst performers. Higher interest rates make it more expensive for businesses to borrow money to expand and could drag on the economy, crimping corporate profits.

Norwest fell 1 to 26 1/2, while NationsBank lost 1 1/4 to 51 1/4. Health maintenance organizations fell on concern that U.S. health care legislation could limit their profitability. United Healthcare dropped 3 1/4 to 44 1/4 in active trading. Humana fell 1 1/4 to 16 1/4.

Cyclical stocks were weak, with Deere losing 1 1/4 to 67 1/4 and General Motors falling 1/4 to 50 1/4.

Consolidated Papers bucked the downturn, rising 2 1/4 to 43 1/4 after the Wisconsin-based paper company was raised to a buy from a hold by a Morgan Stanley analyst, who cited improved order levels in the coated-paper market.

UAL fell 1/4 to 127 after the airline, huffed by scant investor demand for a \$765 million preferred-stock sale, had to modify its restructuring plan for the second time in two months. (Bloomberg, AP)

YEN: Which Currency Is in Crisis?

Continued from Page 13
nese imports or by major investments abroad.

Currency markets offered some evidence to support that view Thursday, as the dollar strengthened slightly against the Deutsche mark, rising to 1.5873 DM at the close in New York from 1.5870 DM on Wednesday.

The dollar fell to another record low, 98.350 yen, on Thursday.

Foreign Exchange

day before coming part of the way back to close in New York at 98.465 yen. It closed at 98.750 yen on Wednesday. For Japanese exporters, the yen's recent surge has created what the Japanese call *endaka*—meaning a strong-yen crisis. Profit margins have fallen as Japanese companies have tried to absorb the effects of the higher yen.

Some analysts said the yen could keep rising until the Japanese government found a way to deregulate many sectors of the economy and encourage more imports, particularly of consumer goods.

"I think they are in serious trouble," said Barry Bosworth, an economist at the Brookings Institution who has studied the Japanese economy for several years. "There is too much non-sense being spread that this is a crisis of confidence in the U.S. government."

The sharp rise in the yen's value this year coincided with a movement of investment capital back to Japan from other countries, including the United States. In some cases, investors were seeking to take advantage of the possibility that the Japanese stock market would show larger gains than U.S. markets, where prices were falling. In others, the investors—who included Japanese-owned companies in other countries—were sending money home to help the parent companies cover losses.

Against other currencies, the dollar closed at 1.3333 Swiss francs on Thursday, nearly steady from 1.3332 francs on Wednesday, and at 5.4425 French francs, up from 5.4415 francs. The pound slipped to \$1.5439 from \$1.5458.

(W.P., AP, Bloomberg)



NYSE Most Active

Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Close	Chg.
IBM	1,145,000	105 1/4	104 3/4	105 1/4	+1/4
Microsoft	1,045,000	54 1/4	53 3/4	54 1/4	+1/4
Apple	1,045,000	45 1/4	44 3/4	45 1/4	+1/4
Oracle	1,045,000	35 1/4	34 3/4	35 1/4	+1/4
Novell	1,045,000	25 1/4	24 3/4	25 1/4	+1/4
Lotus	1,045,000	15 1/4	14 3/4	15 1/4	+1/4
Intuit	1,045,000	10 1/4	9 3/4	10 1/4	+1/4
Visa	1,045,000	5 1/4	5 3/4	5 1/4	+1/4
MasterCard	1,045,000	4 1/4	4 3/4	4 1/4	+1/4
Amex	1,045,000	3 1/4	3 3/4	3 1/4	+1/4

NASDAQ Most Active

Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Close	Chg.
USNHS	1,145,000	105 1/4	104 3/4	105 1/4	+1/4
Microsoft	1,045,000	54 1/4	53 3/4	54 1/4	+1/4
Apple	1,045,000	45 1/4	44 3/4	45 1/4	+1/4
Oracle	1,045,000	35 1/4	34 3/4	35 1/4	+1/4
Novell	1,045,000	25 1/4	24 3/4	25 1/4	+1/4
Lotus	1,045,000	15 1/4	14 3/4	15 1/4	+1/4
Intuit	1,045,000	10 1/4	9 3/4	10 1/4	+1/4
Visa	1,045,000	5 1/4	5 3/4	5 1/4	+1/4
MasterCard	1,045,000	4 1/4	4 3/4	4 1/4	+1/4
Amex	1,045,000	3 1/4	3 3/4	3 1/4	+1/4

AMEX Most Active

Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Close	Chg.
IBM	1,145,000	105 1/4	104 3/4	105 1/4	+1/4
Microsoft	1,045,000	54 1/4	53 3/4	54 1/4	+1/4
Apple	1,045,000	45 1/4	44 3/4	45 1/4	+1/4
Oracle	1,045,000	35 1/4	34 3/4	35 1/4	+1/4
Novell	1,045,000	25 1/4	24 3/4	25 1/4	+1/4
Lotus	1,045,000	15 1/4	14 3/4	15 1/4	+1/4
Intuit	1,045,000	10 1/4	9 3/4	10 1/4	+1/4
Visa	1,045,000	5 1/4	5 3/4	5 1/4	+1/4
MasterCard	1,045,000	4 1/4	4 3/4	4 1/4	+1/4
Amex	1,045,000	3 1/4	3 3/4	3 1/4	+1/4

Market Sales

	Today 4:00	Prev. CLOS.
NYSE	292.73	318.130
Amex	19.01	22.972
Nasdaq	251.08	264.236
<i>in millions.</i>		

Dow Jones Averages

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
105 1/4	105 1/4	104 3/4	105 1/4	+1/4
54 1/4	54 1/4	53 3/4	54 1/4	+1/4
45 1/4	45 1/4	44 3/4	45 1/4	+1/4

Standard & Poor's Indexes

High	Low	Close	Chg.
54 1/4	53 3/4	54 1/4	+1/4
45 1/4	44 3/4	45 1/4	+1/4
35 1/4	34 3/4	35 1/4	+1/4

NYSE Indexes

High	Low	Last	Chg.
54 1/4	53 3/4	54 1/4	+1/4
45 1/4	44 3/4	45 1/4	+1/4
35 1/4	34 3/4	35 1/4	+1/4

NASDAQ Indexes

High	Low	Last	Chg.
54 1/4	53 3/4	54 1/4	+1/4
45 1/4	44 3/4	45 1/4	+1/4
35 1/4	34 3/4	35 1/4	+1/4

AMEX Stock Index

High	Low	Last	Chg.
54 1/4	53 3/4	54 1/4	+1/4
45 1/4	44 3/4	45 1/4	+1/4
35 1/4	34 3/4	35 1/4	+1/4

Dow Jones Bond Averages

High	Low	Last	Chg.
54 1/4	53 3/4	54 1/4	+1/4
45 1/4	44 3/4	45 1/4	+1/4
35 1/4	34 3/4	35 1/4	+1/4

NYSE Diary

High	Low	Last	Chg.
54 1/4	53 3/4	54 1/4	+1/4
45 1/4	44 3/4	45 1/4	+1/4
35 1/4	34 3/4	35 1/4	+1/4

AMEX Diary

High	Low	Last	Chg.
54 1/4	53 3/4	54 1/4	+1/4
45 1/4	44 3/4	45 1/4	+1/4
35 1/4	34 3/4	35 1/4	+1/4

NASDAQ Diary

High	Low	Last	Chg.
54 1/4	53 3/4	54 1/4	+1/4
45 1/4	44 3/4	45 1/4	+1/4
35 1/4	34 3/4	35 1/4	+1/4

Spot Commodities

High	Low	Last	Chg.
54 1/4	53 3/4	54 1/4	+1/4
45 1/4	44 3/4	45 1/4	+1/4
35 1/4	34 3/4	35 1/4	+1/4

EUROPEAN FUTURES

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
105 1/4	105 1/4	104 3/4	105 1/4	+1/4
54 1/4	54 1/4	53 3/4	54 1/4	+1/4
45 1/4	45 1/4	44 3/4	45 1/4	+1/4

Metals

High	Low	Last	Chg.
54 1/4	53 3/4	54 1/4	+1/4
45 1/4	44 3/4	45 1/4	+1/4
35 1/4	34 3/4	35 1/4	+1/4

Financial

High	Low	Last	Chg.
54 1/4	53 3/4	54 1/4	+1/4
45 1/4	44 3/4	45 1/4	+1/4
35 1/4	34 3/4	35 1/4	+1/4

3-MONTH STERLING (LIPF)

High	Low	Last	Chg.
54 1/4	53 3/4	54 1/4	+1/4
45 1/4	44 3/4	45 1/4	+1/4
35 1/4	34 3/4	35 1/4	+1/4

3-MONTH EURO (LIPF)

High	Low	Last	Chg.
54 1/4	53 3/4	54 1/4	+1/4
45 1/4	44 3/4	45 1/4	+1/4
35 1/4	34 3/4	35 1/4	+1/4

3-MONTH YEN (LIPF)

High	Low	Last	Chg.
54 1/4	53 3/4	54 1/4	+1/4
45 1/4	44 3/4	45 1/4	+1/4
35 1/4	34 3/4	35 1/4	+1/4

3-MONTH DOLLAR (LIPF)

High	Low	Last	Chg.
54 1/4	53 3/4	54 1/4	+1/4
45 1/4	44 3/4	45 1/4	+1/4
35 1/4	34 3/4	35 1/4	+1/4

3-MONTH POUND (LIPF)

High	Low	Last	Chg.
54 1/4	53 3/4	54 1/4	+1/4
45 1/4	44 3/4	45 1/4	+1/4
35 1/4	34 3/4	35 1/4	+1/4

3-MONTH FRANK (LIPF)

High	Low	Last	Chg.
54 1/4	53 3/4	54 1/4	+1/4
45 1/4	44 3/4	45 1/4	+1/4
35 1/4	34 3/4	35 1/4	+1/4

3-MONTH MARK (LIPF)

High	Low	Last	Chg.
54 1/4	53 3/4	54 1/4	+1/4
45 1/4	44 3/4	45 1/4	+1/4
35 1/4	34 3/4	35 1/4	+1/4

U.S. Income and Factory Orders Rise

WASHINGTON (AP)—The income of Americans rose for the fourth straight month in May and spending nearly kept pace, while factory orders also increased, the government said Thursday.

The Commerce Department said Americans' personal income rose 0.6 percent in May, matching the rise in April. Consumer spending increased 0.4 percent, slightly higher than anticipated, after dipping a revised 0.4 percent in April. Spending, accounting for two-thirds of the country's economic activity, has risen in 12 of the past 14 months.

In the manufacturing sector, the Commerce Department said orders to U.S. factories rose 0.6 percent in May, following a revised 0.2 increase in April. Orders have climbed for three months in a row and in nine of the past 10 months.

Analysts said the government reports demonstrate the economy expanded at a comfortable pace this spring. Many said the economy's performance during the second quarter, which ended Thursday, at least duplicated and probably exceeded that of the first three months of the year.

Ex-BCCI Executive Agrees to Plea

WASHINGTON (WP)—Swaleh Naqvi, formerly the second-highest executive at the Bank of Credit and Commerce International, has agreed to plead guilty to federal charges in a deal that includes a probable prison sentence of between six and eight years.

BCCI's offices worldwide were closed by regulators in 1990 after revelations the bank had lost billions of dollars in depositors' money. The bank has been implicated in money laundering and other widespread fraud.

The plea agreement requires Mr. Naqvi to cooperate with authorities by testifying before grand juries or providing other information that the government needs, sources said. But Naqvi has yet to give the government any real help in sorting through 1 million pages of BCCI documents that might solve the puzzle of the bank's questionable accounting procedures, sources said.

U.S. Allows SmithKline Herpes Drug

LONDON (Reuters)—SmithKline Beecham PLC said Thursday it had won approval to sell its new Famvir anti-herpes treatment in the United States.

The approval from the Food and Drug Administration came six months ahead of most expectations and will place SmithKline in direct competition with Wellcome PLC. That company's Zovirax medication has dominated herpes treatment in the United States for more than a decade.

Zovirax is Wellcome's biggest-selling product and the eighth best-selling prescription drug in the world, with sales of \$760 million (\$1 billion) in 1993.

GM Raises Prices on Some Models

DETROIT (Bloomberg)—General Motors Corp. has raised prices on two redesigned cars by between 11 percent and 12 percent for the 1995 models.

GM's Chevrolet dealers were told Thursday that the redesigned Cavalier would start at \$10,060 for the 1995 model, up from about \$8,970 for the 1994 version. The price of Chevrolet's new Geo Metro subcompact, built for GM by Japanese automaker Suzuki Motor Co., will start at \$8,085, up from \$7,295, according to dealers.

The nation's largest automaker started notifying dealers of 1995 pricing so the sellers could take orders for new models that will start arriving in showrooms as early as next month.

For investment information

Read the MONEY REPORT every Saturday in the IHT

GROWTH: Despite Outlook for Improved Growth, OECD Sees Risks

Continued from Page 13

and 4.3 percent next year because of declining inflation, which is seen at about 1.75 percent by end-1995. Yields on 10-year German government bonds are expected to fall to 6 percent from around 6.9 percent now.

By contrast, short-term U.S. rates, now at 4.75 percent, are expected to rise to 5.6 percent by end-1995. Even with that, the OECD forecast "a mild but perceptible upward drift" in consumer price inflation to 3.5 by end-1995, up nearly a point from

early 1994. But 10-year U.S. yields, currently 7.25 percent are projected to stabilize at around 7 percent.

U.S. growth is projected to slow from this year's 4 percent to 3 percent next year. Nevertheless, growth "is likely to remain above its potential rate, reducing the unemployment rate below the 6.25 to 6.5 percent level consistent with stable inflation and generating a modest acceleration in wages and prices."

The report sees Japanese growth im-

proving from midyear through end-1995. But it warned that upward pressure on the exchange rate could weaken prospects for a self-sustained recovery through an adverse impact on corporate profitability and investment.

The growth forecast for Germany is now 1.8 percent this year, up a full percentage point from preliminary projections made last month. This results in a European growth forecast of 1.9 percent, up half a point from a month ago. Prospects for 1995 have also been revised up.

Caracas Bolsters Banks

Caracas (Reuters)—Venezuela's government assumed effective control of the country's banking industry on Thursday in a bid to protect depositors after it had taken over several troubled institutions but faced rumors that more were near collapse.

It created a seven-member banking committee, including the finance minister and central bank president, to set new rules to govern the institutions. The panel has the authority to remove bank directors, buy shares in the institutions for the state, withdraw operating licenses and impose a government supervisor.

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

Agence France Presse June 30

Amsterdam

Amsterdam		Schiedamschen		Rotterdam	
ABN Amro Hldg	58.90	58.50	59.00	58.50	58.50
ACF Holding	43.60	43.50	43.70	43.50	43.50
Alkermid	44.70	44.60	44.80	44.60	44.60
Aktia Nobel	191	188.00	191.00	188.00	188.00
AMEV	70.30	71.80	70.00	71.80	71.80
ASCO-Wissenden	37.50	37.40	37.60	37.40	37.40
BSM	64.70	64.80	64.60	64.80	64.80
DSM	120.80	121	120.60	121	121
Evonik	153	151.90	153.00	151.90	151.90
Financ	455.50	455.00	456.00	455.00	455.00
Fluor	293.80	292	294.80	292	292
Gem7 Acc	316	315	317	315	315
Groen	580.50	579.00	581.00	579.00	579.00
Grand Hotel	128	129.50	127.50	129.50	129.50
GRE	462	463.20	460.80	463.20	463.20
Guys	476.50	475	477.50	475	475
Hansons	935	930	940	930	930
Hillside	2045.50	2044.50	2046.50	2044.50	2044.50
HSSC Hldgs	2071.50	2071.20	2071.80	2071.20	2071.20
HSSC Hldgs	2071.50	2071.20	2071.80	2071.20	2071.20

Thursday's Closing
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

(Continued)

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一、凡我同胞，如有不法之徒，勾結外人，破壞國家主權者，定必嚴懲不貸。
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 三、凡我同胞，如有欺騙百姓，囤積居奇者，定必嚴懲不貸。
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 八、凡我同胞，如有吸食鴉片，賭博嫖娼者，定必嚴懲不貸。
 九、凡我同胞，如有侮辱國旗，損害名譽者，定必嚴懲不貸。
 十、凡我同胞，如有違反法律，破壞紀律者，定必嚴懲不貸。

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LEINA, ABU DHABI, DUBAI, VANUATU, ISLANDIA,
AR, NEW TRANS, DCHA, HONG KONG, REP. OF
XC, USA, FRANKF, HUEFFER, CHINA, G

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72 pages
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1. The first part of the book is a general introduction to the study of the history of the world, and is divided into two main sections: the first section deals with the history of the world from the beginning of time to the present, and the second section deals with the history of the world from the present to the future.

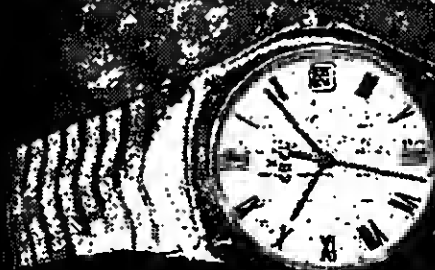
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Investor's Asia

Hong Kong
Hang Seng

J F M A M J
1994

Singapore
Straits Times


J F M A M J
1994

Tokyo
Nikkei 225

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Exchange	Index	Thursday Close	Friday Close	% Change
Hong Kong	Hang Seng	8,758.41	8,640.31	+1.37
Singapore	Straits Times	2,224.34	2,218.41	+0.29
Sydney	All Ordinaries	1,989.10	1,975.10	+0.71
Tokyo	Nikkei 225	20,643.33	20,481.00	+0.80
Kuala Lumpur	Composite	1,811.58	1,810.11	+0.15
Bangkok	SET	1,273.34	1,276.77	+0.04
Seoul	Composite Stock	833.36	833.96	-0.06
Taipei	Weighted Price	5,932.69	5,933.19	-0.01
Manila	PSE	2,748.36	2,731.48	+0.54
Jakarta	Stock Index	457.36	457.34	-0.01
New Zealand	NZSE 40	1,996.88	1,982.27	+0.74
Bombay	National Index	1,637.78	1,577.79	-2.03

Source: Reuters, AFP International Herald Tribune

<p><i>The Special Section</i></p> <h2>"Luxury Real Estate"</h2> <p><i>Appears on Pages 6 through 9</i></p>	<p>255 LIGURES presents... pool and landsc yard, beautiful 1 bed-room apartment, 70 sqm., South exposure, high floor, equipped kitchen, storage room & parking space, superb view. \$25K</p> <hr/> <h3>AAGEDI</h3> <p>779, Rd des Morins, HICMONT Moncton. Tel (506) 16 57 29 Fax 506 57 59 42</p> <hr/> <h3>MONT-CARLO</h3> <p>Unique Disposition! Incredible value to be rediscovered. Exceptional view to the harbor and picturesque Gulf Coast, living spaces and huge terrace. For further details contact Mrs. Boissonne - SEM V of Capotaie - MC 9030 Moncton. Tel (506) 92 16 90 93</p>	<p>16th, ALDENIC MAGNARD EXCEPTIONAL 205 suite. 329 sq.m. garden. Tel (1) 471 87 87 82.</p> <hr/> <p>BAMBOLINO, unique, 1 hour South of Pate center, 7.5 hrs directly on forest of Foulnessham, house (1900's), 5 beds, 3 full baths, personal garage, double garage, wine cellar, etc. OWNER SELL HOUSE FOR \$313 60 41 03</p> <hr/> <p>CROWN JEWEL HOUSE and adjoining castle, about 120 sqm with garden. VILLAGE DE CHATELAIN, Rte 100, 1 km. from downtown Miramichi. Fully equipd w/ facing on public grounds, swimming pool, hot tub, Sun oil, etc. \$29,900. Tel: 1-202-265-2454 for more info.</p> <hr/> <p>MADISON BELLEVILLE, country-style view of Pointe, 7th floor, 87 sq.m.; 3 bedrooms, color, parking, direct access to boat at Moncton. #72,150,000. Tel Centre 44 58 62 25 (weekend)</p>	<p>DETA, MAJORCA, College on 2500 sq.m. Prime Village setting. Overlooked. \$190K. Call/Fax USA 614/ 725-7281.</p> <hr/>  <p>- SWITZERLAND -</p> <hr/> <p>CHATEAU D'ECHE 15 km Swiss Capital Charming CHALET (11 years old) luxurious 4 bedrooms, large fireplace/dining hall with open fireplace and balcony and terrace, modern kitchen, garage, grottoes. Marvellous view! 1 hour drive from Lake Geneva. Asking price: CHF. 550,000.- unwatred. How details: Suisse Romande 3 Transvalle AG Chatel-Morion, CH-1900 Gstaad. Tel: 41-31-40 30 57 / 4 52 05 Fax: 41-31-4 68 28</p>	<p>Looking for property in Switzerland?</p> <p>LUXURY SWISS CHALET Les Diablerets Exclusive de-world style chalet in the historical resort of Les Diablerets. Stunning views. Spacious. 5 bedrooms. Great fireplaces. Spa-like. First floor large library which leads out into a terrace overlooking a pond. Exclusive interior design by Stefan Frei. Terrain 103 m. Must be seen. Price: CHF. 1,500,000.- (=negotiable). Contact: Mary McKinlay CINQ SA 30-07 Grand-Rue - 1020 Montreux Tele 41 - 21-962 80 00 - Fax 41 - 21-962 80 19</p>	<p>LEGENDARY SWISS HOTEL since 1858 Direct view on fine Matterhorn. One world getting with full comfort. Restaurants, shop, staff houses + lot of land Directly from the owner Fax +41-22-652-996</p>	<h2>YOU SAW THIS AD.</h2> <p>So did nearly half a million potential real estate buyers worldwide</p> <p><i>Shouldn't you advertise your property in the INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE?</i></p>
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Thursday's 4 p.m.
This list compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is updated twice a year.

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12 Month High	Low	Back	Day	Yld	PE	Stk	High	Low	Latest	Change
12/20	12/19	12/18	12/17	12/16	12/15	12/14	12/13	12/12	12/11	12/10
12/19	12/18	12/17	12/16	12/15	12/14	12/13	12/12	12/11	12/10	12/9
12/18	12/17	12/16	12/15	12/14	12/13	12/12	12/11	12/10	12/9	12/8
12/17	12/16	12/15	12/14	12/13	12/12	12/11	12/10	12/9	12/8	12/7
12/16	12/15	12/14	12/13	12/12	12/11	12/10	12/9	12/8	12/7	12/6
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12/14	12/13	12/12	12/11	12/10	12/9	12/8	12/7	12/6	12/5	12/4
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12/12	12/11	12/10	12/9	12/8	12/7	12/6	12/5	12/4	12/3	12/2
12/11	12/10	12/9	12/8	12/7	12/6	12/5	12/4	12/3	12/2	12/1
12/10	12/9	12/8	12/7	12/6	12/5	12/4	12/3	12/2	12/1	11/30
12/9	12/8	12/7	12/6	12/5	12/4	12/3	12/2	12/1	11/30	11/29
12/8	12/7	12/6	12/5	12/4	12/3	12/2	12/1	11/30	11/29	11/28
12/7	12/6	12/5	12/4	12/3	12/2	12/1	11/30	11/29	11/28	11/27
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11/14	11/13	11/12	11/11	11/10	11/9	11/8	11/7	11/6	11/5	11/4
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11/12	11/11	11/10	11/9	11/8	11/7	11/6	11/5	11/4	11/3	11/2
11/11	11/10	11/9	11/8	11/7	11/6	11/5	11/4	11/3	11/2	11/1
11/10	11/9	11/8	11/7	11/6	11/5	11/4	11/3	11/2	11/1	10/31
11/9	11/8	11/7	11/6	11/5	11/4	11/3	11/2	11/1	10/31	10/30
11/8	11/7	11/6	11/5	11/4	11/3	11/2	11/1	10/31	10/30	10/29
11/7	11/6	11/5	11/4	11/3	11/2	11/1	10/31	10/30	10/29	10/28
11/6	11/5	11/4	11/3	11/2	11/1	10/31	10/30	10/29	10/28	10/27
11/5	11/4	11/3	11/2	11/1	10/31	10/30	10/29	10/28	10/27	10/26
11/4	11/3	11/2	11/1	10/31	10/30	10/29	10/28	10/27	10/26	10/25
11/3	11/2	11/1	10/31	10/30	10/29	10/28	10/27	10/26	10/25	10/24
11/2	11/1	10/31	10/30	10/29	10/28	10/27	10/26	10/25	10/24	10/23
11/1	10/31	10/30	10/29	10/28	10/27	10/26	10/25	10/24	10/23	10/22
10/31	10/30	10/29	10/28	10/27	10/26	10/25	10/24	10/23	10/22	10/21
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10/26	10/25	10/24	10/23	10/22	10/21	10/20	10/19	10/18	10/17	10/16
10/25	10/24	10/23	10/22	10/21	10/20	10/19	10/18	10/17	10/16	10/15
10/24	10/23	10/22	10/21	10/20	10/19	10/18	10/17	10/16	10/15	10/14
10/23	10/22	10/21	10/20	10/19	10/18	10/17	10/16	10/15	10/14	10/13
10/22	10/21	10/20	10/19	10/18	10/17	10/16	10/15	10/14	10/13	10/12
10/21	10/20	10/19	10/18	10/17	10/16	10/15	10/14	10/13	10/12	10/11
10/20	10/19	10/18	10/17	10/16	10/15	10/14	10/13	10/12	10/11	10/10
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9/2	9/1	8/31	8/30	8/29	8/28	8/27	8/26	8/25	8/24	8/23
9/1	8/31	8/30	8/29	8/28	8/27	8/26	8/25	8/24	8/23	8/22
8/31	8/30	8/29	8/28	8/27	8/26	8/25	8/24	8/23	8/22	8/21
8/30	8/29	8/28	8/27	8/26	8/25	8/24	8/23	8/22	8/21	8/20
8/29	8/28	8/27	8/26	8/25	8/24	8/23	8/22	8/21	8/20	8/19
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24	Decker	17	17	25	25
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97	Decker	17	17	25	25

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Thursday's Closing
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. *Via The Associated Press*

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Month	Year	Stock	Div	Yld	P/E	100s	High	Low	Last	Chg
Jan	1970	1000	1.00	11.11	1.00	100	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
Feb	1970	1000	1.00	11.11	1.00	100	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
Mar	1970	1000	1.00	11.11	1.00	100	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
Apr	1970	1000	1.00	11.11	1.00	100	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
May	1970	1000	1.00	11.11	1.00	100	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
Jun	1970	1000	1.00	11.11	1.00	100	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
Jul	1970	1000	1.00	11.11	1.00	100	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
Aug	1970	1000	1.00	11.11	1.00	100	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
Sep	1970	1000	1.00	11.11	1.00	100	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
Oct	1970	1000	1.00	11.11	1.00	100	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
Nov	1970	1000	1.00	11.11	1.00	100	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
Dec	1970	1000	1.00	11.11	1.00	100	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
Jan	1971	1000	1.00	11.11	1.00	100	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
Feb	1971	1000	1.00	11.11	1.00	100	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
Mar	1971	1000	1.00	11.11	1.00	100	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
Apr	1971	1000	1.00	11.11	1.00	100	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
May	1971	1000	1.00	11.11	1.00	100	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
Jun	1971	1000	1.00	11.11	1.00	100	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
Jul	1971	1000	1.00	11.11	1.00	100	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
Aug	1971	1000	1.00	11.11	1.00	100	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
Sep	1971	1000	1.00	11.11	1.00	100	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
Oct	1971	1000								

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1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100
1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100

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June 30, 1994

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— **2000** —

OIL & MONEY

London · October 17 & 18

The Oil Daily Group Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune

SPORTS

3-Hitter Ends Jays' 10-Game Slide

The Associated Press

Pat Hentgen's three-hitter finally put the brakes on the Toronto Blue Jays' slide to oblivion.

Behind his pitching, the Blue Jays halted a 10-game losing streak with a 5-0 victory Wednesday over the Brewers in Milwaukee.

"Ten games in a row is just unbelievable," Hentgen said. "If you would have said we'd lose 10 in a row, I'd of laughed at you. Well, it happened."

Hentgen walked three and struck out four in halting the Blue Jays' longest losing skid since 1981, when they dropped 12 straight.

Randy Knorr gave Hentgen all the support he would need with a two-run homer, his fourth.

Hentgen allowed a double and single to No. 9 hitter Jose Valentin and a ninth-inning single to Jody Reed in posting his third career shutout and second this season.

Hentgen, the only Toronto starter with a winning record, didn't allow a runner past second base, and he got four double-play grounders in his fifth complete game. He has now shut out the Brewers over 17

innings at County Stadium. "We obviously don't want him to pitch here anymore, do we?" Milwaukee's manager, Phil Garner, said.

Toronto took a 3-0 lead in the second after Milwaukee third baseman Kevin Seitzer's two-out error. John Olerud scored from second when Dick Schofield's grounder went between Seitzer's legs. Knorr.

AL ROUNDUP

who has hit the Blue Jays' only two home runs in their last nine games, followed with a two-run shot off Ricky Bones.

"I didn't think it was going to go that far," Bones said.

The Blue Jays' skid was the third-longest in club history. They still have the AL's worst road record at 10-25.

Yankees 4, Red Sox 3: Danny Tartabull, who had struck out in his three previous at-bats, homered leading off the 10th in Boston as New York won its eighth straight.

It was Boston's 12th straight home loss.

Pinch-hitter Wes Chamberlain had driven in the tying run in the bottom of the ninth with

a ground out. But Steve Howe got out of a jam when left fielder Luis Polonia ran down Scott Fletcher's drive to deep left with two outs and a runner on second.

Jim Leyritz had a two-run homer and three RBIs for the Yankees.

Orioles 7, Indians 6: Chris Sabo singled home the winning run as the Orioles strung together three straight two-out hits in the 10th inning in Cleveland.

Baltimore won for the fifth time in its last six games, all on the road, and improved its league-leading road record to 24-13. Cleveland has lost four of five at Jacobs Field since setting a team mark with 18 straight home victories.

White Sox 7, Royals 6: Tim Lincecum's single drove in Ozzie Guillen, who had walked on four pitches to open the bottom of the ninth, and Chicago, playing at home, beat Kansas City.

Chicago tied it 6-6 in the fifth on Julio Franco's 12th homer. Vince Coleman went 3-for-5 and stole three bases for the Royals.

Athletics 1, Angels 0: Scott Brosius's ninth-inning home run, the first hit off Chuck Fin-

ley since the second inning, beat visiting California and extended Oakland's winning streak to seven.

Brosius's sixth home run made a winner of Dennis Eckersley after rookie Carlos Reyes held the Angels to two hits through eight innings. Eckersley pitched a perfect ninth.

Finley allowed four hits, struck out five and walked three.

Rangers 11, Twins 10: Dean Palmer led off the ninth with a game-tying homer, his second, and Jeff Frye won it with a sacrifice fly as visiting Texas beat Minnesota.

Texas, which earlier blew a six-run lead, fell behind 10-9 in the eighth when Chuck Knoblauch hit a sacrifice fly for the Twins.

Kirby Puckett, one of four Minnesota players with two RBIs, had four hits. He leads the AL with 72 RBIs.

Mariners 9, Tigers 4: Jay Buhner's home run ignited a five-run rally in the seventh as Seattle beat visiting Detroit.

Edgar Martinez went 4-for-4 with a homer, two runs scored and two RBIs for the Mariners.



Cal Ripken scored a run the hard way, then the Orioles beat the Indians in the 10th.

Williams Sets Mark

The Associated Press

LOS ANGELES—Matt Williams of the San Francisco Giants broke Willie Stargell's 1971 National League record Wednesday night with his 29th home run before the end of June.

Williams, who tied the mark Wednesday night against the Dodgers' right-hander Orel Hershiser, drove a 2-1 pitch into left field off right-hander Ramon Martinez in the fourth inning.

Martinez, who still pitched a five-hitter, also twice as the Dodgers won the game, 6-2.

The Giants' third baseman, who didn't hit his 29th homer last year until Sept. 4, is on a pace to hit 59. Hack Wilson set the NL record of 56 in 1930.

Williams, who set a Giants franchise record for third basemen with a career-high 38 homers last season, has homered in five of his last eight games.

Braves' Smoltz Beats Expos, and Homers

The Associated Press

John Smoltz was well rested, and that meant trouble for the Montreal Expos.

Smoltz, returning from an eight-game suspension for hitting New York's John Cangelosi with a pitch, got his first home run of the year and allowed just three hits over eight innings Wednesday as the Atlanta Braves won, 6-2, in Montreal.

Bill Pecota drove in three runs as Atlanta ended a four-game losing streak and regained a 1½-game lead over Montreal in the NL East. The Expos had scored 15 runs in the first two games of the series.

"I used the time off wisely," Smoltz said. "I worked diligently but didn't overwork myself. I was in a good mindset, knowing I'd only have one start in 10 games. I didn't have to worry about the Phillies, didn't have

to worry about the Mets. I just concentrated on Montreal. Pitchers don't usually have that luxury."

"This wasn't a make-or-break series for anybody," said the Braves manager, Bobby Cox. "But you certainly don't want to get swept."

Smoltz said he used the 10

NL ROUNDUP

days off to recover from various aches and pains.

"I felt great today," he said. "I wouldn't say I had my best slider, but I kept them off-balance. I haven't felt this good with my fastball in a long time."

He allowed an unearned run, struck out seven and walked two.

Prior to his first at-bat, in the third inning, Smoltz said, he told teammate Dave Gallagher that he was going to swing at

the first pitch, no matter what. "After I rounded the bases, Gallagher told me, 'Great strategy,'" Smoltz said.

It was his third homer in the majors.

Smoltz gave up only a leadoff single to Marquis Grissom, Henry's one-out single in the fifth and Sean Berry's pinch-double in the eighth.

Phillies 5, Marlins 2: Danny Jackson held visiting Florida to four hits over eight innings and Doug Jones gained his league-leading 20th save in Philadelphia. Kevin Stocker scored one run and drove in two.

Astros 3, Reds 1: Kevin Bass and Jeff Bagwell homered in the eighth to give Houston its victory after visiting Cincinnati's Jose Rijo pitched a five-hit shutout through seven innings with seven strikeouts.

Cubs 6, Pirates 5: Glenallen

Hill's two-run, bases-loaded double with two outs in the ninth in Chicago beat Pittsburgh.

Hill, who homered for a 4-0 lead in the fifth, doubled off Mark Dewey and drove in Rey Sanchez and Shawn Dunston. Orlando Merced's three-run homer in a four-run seventh tied the score and his sacrifice fly put the Pirates ahead in the eighth.

The Cubs' starter, Anthony Young, retired 16 straight batters before leaving with stiffness in his right elbow after six innings, allowing just two hits.

Padres 10, Rockies 4: Pinch-hitters Billy Bean tied the score with a triple in the seventh and fellow pinch hitter Craig Shipley followed one out later with an RBI single as San Diego won in Denver.

Owners Send Ballplayers a Copy-Right Letter

By Murray Chass
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The Cincinnati Reds recently received a letter from their owners, "Love, Marge Schott," she signed it. "Love, Marge Schott," she signed it.

Players for the Oakland Athletics received a letter from the chairman of their team, "Very truly yours, Wally Haas," he signed it.

The owner of the Florida Marlins wrote to his players, too, but opted for the more informal, "Sincerely, Wayne."

To say that these owners and the other 25 wrote to their players is not literally correct. They sent their players letters with their signatures, but they didn't write the letters.

That is, they didn't write them unless they all had the same exact thought and wrote the same exact words.

The form letter was provided by the Player Relations Committee. Addressed

to each player individually by first name, the letters began:

"Enclosed is a memorandum from Dick Ravitch, the owners' chief negotiator, summarizing the economic proposal we made to your union on June 14. Because I believe that the current round of bargaining is crucial to both sides, I have decided to communicate to you directly the terms of the proposal we gave to the union."

The letter goes on to say that "communications can be difficult" because owners and players are "spread across the country."

Then each owner purported to say: "For instance, I have read statements indicating that, under our proposal, four- and five-year players would have less bargaining leverage than they do today."

Did the owners themselves actually read those statements? Probably only if their labor negotiators included the

statements in a package with the form letter they were told to send to their players under their names.

The letters are so identical that in the third paragraph of each, the word "each" is underlined.

"It is my hope," each owner said in conclusion — and collusion? — "that you will stay fully informed on the important matters at issue in these labor negotiations so that you will be able to make decisions that are fair to you but also in the best interests of baseball. I will keep you posted on the progress of the negotiations."

As the clinching gimmick on these personal letters, the alleged authors had their secretaries type their initials as the person who wrote or dictated the letter.

Except HWH and WJH didn't write the letter.

The initials should have been RR or CPO or RM or LM or JW or whichever other executive or lawyer wrote it.



Wimbledon, another IBM Client/Server success.

If it's out, it's in the system in seconds.

Every winner, every ace, every point from Wimbledon's show courts is recorded faster than the aimblest of ballboys. Information is instantly available to a variety of clients around the complex: namely the press, the broadcast commentators, the public, even the players and coaches.

As recently as five years ago that would have seemed nearly impossible. Television doesn't give any indication of Wimbledon's size. The pure geography of the complex was the primary hurdle. Live information from eighteen courts is needed immediately by an information hungry world.

For the people at Wimbledon this was an enormous task, remember their business is tennis, not technology.

Working closely with IBM, Wimbledon developed a Client/Server system that helps them hold on to their reputation of being the world's premier tournament. During the Championships, the system consists of ninety PS/2s and a team of around fifty people. The information captured from each court is processed by the server computer and promptly dispatched to the various "clients".

TV and Radio commentators have a touch-screen service at their fingertips. It's full of up-to-date information and graphics about the games in progress and games played in the past, as well as player statistics and profiles.

That gives them plenty to talk about in breaks of play or during those "oh so rare" rain delays. Around the complex, similar information systems are available for the press, players and public.

As confirmed by the All England Club "In order to maintain our reputation of excellence, it is important to ensure that the provision of information is equally efficient. At Wimbledon, our Championships Information System has improved our game."

For more information on how to take advantage of Client/Server from IBM, please call your local IBM representative.

IBM

SPORTS WORLD CUP

Who Are These People? Old Passions Bubble Up in the 'Melting Pot'

By Bill Plaschke

Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Who are these people?

That is the question we have asked ourselves, time and again, during the often dazzling first round of the World Cup.

We have asked it while watching a craggy-faced Irishman weep.

We have asked it while watching a young Mexican drape a red, white and green flag around his shoulders and begin singing in the middle of a crowded subway car, a song carried up to the street by hundreds.

We have asked it while standing amid hundreds of Argentines underneath the stands at Foxboro Stadium in Massachusetts. Their country had defeated Greece an hour earlier, yet they refused to leave, beating drums and bawling on the concrete, anthems tumbling from their mouths like Sunday morning halloos.

Who are these people filling our major stadiums with this unrecognizable passion? In a World Cup that has so far thrilled fans, delighted advertisers and surprised skeptics, this is the question that dominates.

Who are these people? After spending a week being jostled around upper decks that feel like foreign lands, we have come to a conclusion that should not surprise, but does: Mostly, these people are us.

They are waiters from New Jersey, students from South Dakota, nannies from Washington.

They are U.S. residents and citizens who

came here from other places for education and opportunity. They have paid our taxes and fought in our wars.

But they are people with long memories, people with roots we sometimes do not understand.

Certainly, several thousand fans at each game are foreign tourists, having flown here from distant ports for a chance to cheer in their countries' major sport.

We were prepared for them. We knew we would be playing host to 5,000 Irish from Dublin, 20,000 Brazilians from Rio, not to mention all that Saudi royalty.

But what we forgot were the 60,000 Irish from New York. And the thousands of Greeks from Boston.

And the Italians from Providence, Rhode Island, who have lived here 25 years or more, yet still tremble upon hearing the national anthem of their homeland.

We forgot that this melting pot in which we live still contains thick, rich chunks of international passion.

We forgot about Norma Cornejo.

It was midway through the second half of the game between Argentina and Greece. The stands in Foxboro Stadium were full. But some of the most heartfelt cheering was coming from outside the front gates.

There, in a spitting rain, her face pressed against a fence, was Cornejo. Behind her, crowding for a better look, stood three relatives.

Through the chain link, between the heads of security guards, they could see the game being played on the big-screen video scoreboard at the far end of the field.

They could not afford to pay scalpers \$250 a ticket. But that didn't stop them.

"We can see a little of the game, we can feel the crowd, it is enough," Cornejo said.

Cornejo works for a stock brokerage in New York. Her family has been in the United States for 21 years, more than half her life, yet she still stays awake past 1 A.M. to watch the Argentines play soccer on Spanish-language television.

She took two vacation days for the long drive to Massachusetts, a trip that felt just

And that ominous pack of teens? They began chanting, earnestly, "Ar-gen-tin-al Ar-gen-tin-al!"

"I live in the United States. I love the United States," said Christina Urrutia, a recent immigrant who teaches in Columbus, Georgia.

She patted her heart over her orange poncho. "But the flag of Argentina will always live in here," she said.

Who are these people?

They are waiters from New Jersey, students from South Dakota, nannies from Washington.

short of allowing her to see her heroes in person.

Her family's cheers could barely be heard above the noise of trash removals and golf carts and passing cars. A group of teenage boys gathered behind them, laughing.

But then Diego Maradona, the national icon, scored in the 60th minute, and those cheers became screams.

The Cornejo family hugged and danced in the rain and swirling trash. Two other women from Argentina, one of them a U.S. resident, joined the celebration.

Then those six people, standing outside a stadium in a country that knows little about soccer, began singing an anthem.

Maintenance workers and security guards stopped to stare. Nearby policemen shook their heads, then chuckled.

They are a Los Angeles resident, Fernando Lima, 37, who recently drove to Palo Alto with his head shaved and painted in the Brazilian colors of green and gold.

"My hair will come back after the World Cup," he said.

They are Guy Bavaro, a computer consultant from New York who has lived in the United States for 30 years.

Before the game between Italy and Ireland, Bavaro was spotted in the Giants Stadium parking lot holding a flag and singing. He is a Vietnam veteran, yet the flag was Italian. So were the songs.

"I know I've been in this country a long time, but I want to keep alive my heritage, my culture," Bavaro said.

WORLD CUP MATCHES, RESULTS AND STANDINGS

FIRST ROUND

Advanced to second round
Three points awarded for a victory

GROUP A

	W	L	T	GF	GA	Pts
Switzerland	2	0	0	5	3	6
United States	1	1	0	4	4	3
Romania	1	1	0	3	4	3
Colombia	0	2	1	3	5	1

GROUP B

	W	L	T	GF	GA	Pts
Switzerland	2	0	0	5	3	6
United States	1	1	0	4	4	3
Romania	1	1	0	3	4	3
Colombia	0	2	1	3	5	1

GROUP C

	W	L	T	GF	GA	Pts
Switzerland	2	0	0	5	3	6
United States	1	1	0	4	4	3
Romania	1	1	0	3	4	3
Colombia	0	2	1	3	5	1

GROUP D

	W	L	T	GF	GA	Pts
Switzerland	2	0	0	5	3	6
United States	1	1	0	4	4	3
Romania	1	1	0	3	4	3
Colombia	0	2	1	3	5	1

GROUP E

	W	L	T	GF	GA	Pts
Switzerland	2	0	0	5	3	6
United States	1	1	0	4	4	3
Romania	1	1	0	3	4	3
Colombia	0	2	1	3	5	1

GROUP F

	W	L	T	GF	GA	Pts
Switzerland	2	0	0	5	3	6
United States	1	1	0	4	4	3
Romania	1	1	0	3	4	3
Colombia	0	2	1	3	5	1

GROUP G

	W	L	T	GF	GA	Pts
Switzerland	2	0	0	5	3	6
United States	1	1	0	4	4	3
Romania	1	1	0	3	4	3
Colombia	0	2	1	3	5	1

GROUP H

	W	L	T	GF	GA	Pts
Switzerland	2	0	0	5	3	6
United States	1	1	0	4	4	3
Romania	1	1	0	3	4	3
Colombia	0	2	1	3	5	1

GROUP I

	W	L	T	GF	GA	Pts
Switzerland	2	0	0	5	3	6
United States	1	1	0	4	4	3
Romania	1	1	0	3	4	3
Colombia	0	2	1	3	5	1

GROUP J

	W	L	T	GF	GA	Pts
Switzerland	2	0	0	5	3	6
United States	1	1	0	4	4	3
Romania	1	1	0	3	4	3
Colombia	0	2	1	3	5	1

GROUP K

	W	L	T	GF	GA	Pts
Switzerland	2	0	0	5	3	6
United States	1	1	0	4	4	3
Romania	1	1	0	3	4	3
Colombia	0	2	1	3	5	1

GROUP L

	W	L	T	GF	GA	Pts
Switzerland	2	0	0	5	3	6
United States	1	1	0	4	4	3
Romania	1	1	0	3	4	3
Colombia	0	2	1	3	5	1

GROUP M

	W	L	T	GF	GA	Pts
Switzerland	2	0	0	5	3	6
United States	1	1	0	4	4	3
Romania	1	1	0	3	4	3
Colombia	0	2	1	3	5	1

GROUP N

	W	L	T	GF	GA	Pts
Switzerland	2	0	0	5	3	6
United States	1	1	0	4	4	3
Romania	1	1	0	3	4	3
Colombia	0	2	1	3	5	1

GROUP O

	W	L	T	GF	GA	Pts
Switzerland	2	0	0	5	3	6
United States	1	1	0	4	4	3
Romania	1	1	0	3	4	3
Colombia	0	2	1	3	5	1

GROUP P

	W	L	T	GF	GA	Pts
Switzerland	2	0	0	5	3	6
United States	1	1	0	4	4	3
Romania	1	1	0	3	4	3
Colombia	0	2	1	3	5	1

GROUP Q

	W	L	T	GF	GA	Pts
Switzerland	2	0	0	5	3	6
United States	1	1	0	4	4	3
Romania	1	1	0	3	4	3
Colombia	0	2	1	3	5	1

GROUP R

	W	L	T	GF	GA	Pts
Switzerland	2	0	0	5	3	6
United States	1	1	0	4	4	3
Romania	1	1	0	3	4	3
Colombia	0	2	1	3	5	1

GROUP S

	W	L	T	GF	GA	Pts
Switzerland	2	0	0	5	3	6
United States	1	1	0	4	4	3
Romania	1	1	0	3	4	3
Colombia	0	2	1	3	5	1

GROUP T

	W	L	T	GF	GA	Pts
Switzerland	2	0	0	5	3	6
United States	1	1	0	4	4	3
Romania	1	1	0	3	4	3
Colombia	0	2	1	3	5	1

GROUP U

	W	L	T	GF	GA	Pts
Switzerland	2	0	0	5	3	6
United States	1	1	0	4	4	3
Romania	1	1	0	3	4	3
Colombia	0	2	1	3	5	1

GROUP V

	W	L	T	GF	GA	Pts
Switzerland	2	0	0	5	3	6
United States	1	1	0	4	4	3
Romania	1	1	0	3	4	3
Colombia	0	2	1	3	5	1

GROUP W

	W	L	T	GF	GA	Pts
Switzerland	2	0	0	5	3	6
United States	1	1	0	4	4	3
Romania	1	1	0	3	4	3
Colombia	0	2	1	3	5	1

GROUP X

	W	L	T	GF	GA	Pts
Switzerland	2	0	0	5	3	6
United States	1	1	0	4	4	3
Romania	1	1	0	3	4	3
Colombia	0	2	1	3	5	1

GROUP Y

	W	L	T	GF	GA	Pts
Switzerland	2	0	0	5	3	6
United States	1	1	0	4	4	3
Romania	1	1	0	3	4	3
Colombia	0	2	1	3	5	1

GROUP Z

	W	L	T	GF	GA	Pts
Switzerland	2	0	0	5	3	6
United States	1	1	0	4	4	3
Romania	1	1	0	3	4	3
Colombia	0	2	1	3	5	1

Monday June 27

Spain 3, Bolivia 1
At Dallas

GROUP A

	W	L	T	GF	GA	Pts
Switzerland	2	0	0	5	3	6
United States	1	1	0	4	4	3
Romania	1	1	0	3	4	3
Colombia	0	2	1	3	5	1

GROUP B

	W	L	T	GF	GA	Pts
Switzerland	2	0	0	5	3	6
United States	1	1	0	4	4	3
Romania	1	1	0	3	4	3
Colombia	0	2	1	3	5	1

GROUP C

	W	L	T	GF	GA	Pts
Switzerland	2	0	0	5	3	6
United States	1	1	0	4	4	3
Romania	1	1	0	3	4	3
Colombia	0	2	1	3	5	1

GROUP D

SPORTS WORLD CUP

SOCCER: Maradona Is Suspended in Drug Use

Continued from Page 1

cous news conference in Dallas, the FIFA secretary, Sepp Blatter, held up a form submitted by the Argentine team doctor listing all Maradona's medicine. Blatter said none of the five banned substances were on the list.

Terming the incident "a human, moral issue and not only a doping issue," Blatter told reporters: "You will be the judges of the competition and it is up to you to decide if the case of Maradona now found guilty of doping is a real harm to the competition or not."

The suspension — only the third for drug abuse in 15 World Cups — was announced hours before Maradona was scheduled to make his record 22d appearance in the World Cup finals against Bulgaria in Dallas. Argentina has already qualified for the first round.

Because Maradona was the only player involved in breaking the rules, Nigeria cannot protest its 2-1 loss to Argentina, which preceded the random drug test of Maradona last Saturday. Both of Argentina's goals were scored by Claudio Caniggia, who recently served a 13-month ban for cocaine use.

Ephedrine has long been a controversial drug. A U.S. swimmer, Rick DeMont, had to give up his 400-meter freestyle gold medal at the 1972 Olympics when he tested positive for ephedrine, which was an ingredient in his asthma medication.

The Argentine Football Association president, Julio Grondona, argued that his team captain had used a nasal spray before the match Saturday because he was not feeling well.

Grondona said that Maradona had been given the medicine by his personal physician, Daniel Cerrini, and had not informed

the team physician, Dr. Ernesto Ugalde. Grondona said that Maradona had received the medicine from a member of his personal entourage, Daniel Cerrini, and had not informed the team doctor.

"He was amateurish and negligent," Fernando Signorini, Maradona's personal physical trainer, said of Cerrini.

Grondona insisted Maradona had not taken it as a stimulant, and the team physician of Sweden, Jan Ekstrand, appeared to agree.

"I don't know the real circumstances, but I think this is a case of mistake-doping," Ekstrand said. "Ephedrine is such a mild form of doping, its effect can be argued. I'm not sure that it has such a strong effect. There is a large difference between ephedrine and planned doping with anabolic steroids."

Ephedrine is said to mimic the effects of adrenalin, increasing blood pressure and heartbeat, and dilating the pupils of the eyes.

"These drugs do affect the central nervous system," d'Hooghe said. "They cause a mild stimulation and increase physical activity."

Maradona was at the team hotel in Dallas as the suspension was announced, according to Grondona. It was not known whether he would accompany his teammates to the match Thursday night.

Technically, Maradona was withdrawn from the World Cup by Argentina on Thursday before FIFA could suspend him. Pablo Abbatangelo, secretary of the Argentine federation, told a Buenos Aires radio station that the decision was reached "to avoid further sanctions that could compromise the team."

FIFA said it would decide Maradona's punishment after the World Cup final July 17.

After almost three miserable years following his suspension for cocaine use, Maradona was called back to international soccer when Argentina was humiliated at home, 5-0, by Colombia last fall. He lost an enormous amount of weight in very little time, then led Argentina through a two-game playoff against Australia to earn a place in the 24-team World Cup finals.

In two first-round victories here, he scored a sensational goal and was captain of Argentina to its best performance since 1986. Thanks to Maradona's rejuvenation, oddsmakers had rated Argentina as the likely finalist against tournament favorite Brazil.

Ranked second only to Pelé among the game's greatest players, Maradona appeared now to be fully integrated with Argentina's dashing attack, rescuing its dreadful image from the team which played so negatively while reaching the 1990 World Cup finals, and redeeming his own reputation as well.

The coach, Alfio Basile, had been calling his team "one of the great Argentine sides." Diego Simeone, the 24-year-old midfielder, had been predicting, "With Maradona with us, we are capable of anything."

And Maradona had boasted, "Now they can stop talking about what we think of Brazil, and start asking Brazil what they think of us."

Maradona was seen waving and grinning to fans as he boarded the team bus at a Dallas hotel Wednesday on his way to the team's final first-round training session at the Cotton Bowl. Rumors of his positive test drew a swarm of reporters to the practice, but he appeared oblivious to them as well.

His teammates, according to Grondona, had yet to hear the news. Only after the

team was gone did Grondona reveal that Maradona had flunked the drug test.

This is only the third doping scandal in 15 World Cup finals.

Maradona's suspension created a sensation everywhere, it seemed, except in the host country, which was televising live opening-day coverage of the preliminary trial of O.J. Simpson, the American football star accused of murdering his former wife and her friend in California.

Internationally, Maradona's suspension is matched only by the positive drug test of Ben Johnson, the Canadian, following his world record sprint to the 100-meters gold medal in the 1984 Olympics. Johnson was stripped of the gold medal and the world record. His comeback ended with a lifetime ban for using performance-enhancing drugs in 1992.

A routine FIFA test in 1991 found traces of cocaine in Maradona's system while he played for the Italian club Napoli, resulting in his 15-month ban. He has not returned to Italy since fleeing in April 1991. He is currently on trial in absentia in Italy for drug trafficking.

FIFA helped manage his transfer from Napoli to Sevilla of Spain in 1992, but his comeback there ended miserably in less than one season. He moved to Argentina and Newell's Old Boys, where he was fired for not training. When reporters came to interview him at his house, Maradona fired an air rifle at them.

Eight years ago in his prime, Maradona was an incredible blend of speed, ingenuity and desire. In coming back one more time, Maradona had hoped to convince the world to think of him as a champion. That will only be half of the memory — he goes down now as the most self-destructive champion soccer has ever known.



Diego Maradona in Dallas: An early good-bye to the 1994 World Cup.

Diego Armando Maradona: The Sorrow and the Pity

International Herald Tribune

CHICAGO — Diego Armando Maradona was simply the best, and the worst, soccer player of his generation. Beauty laced with poison, genius flawed by corruption, joy bedeviled by greed.

When the news broke of his latest flirtation with drugs, I thought of the 7-year-old Mexican boy with whom I had watched Maradona's last, astonishing 90 minutes for Argentina against Nigeria last weekend. Maradona was the apple of that child's eye, the role model, the aspiration.

How do you tell such a child to sort the good from the self-destructive. How did we tell ourselves, when we first set eyes on the genius, or our own sons when they were drawn to his fame. Copy the good, reject the bad? An easy parental maxim ignored by all of us.

Rob Hughes
The portraits for this, Maradona's fourth World Cup, were written in the sky. A light plane circling Fort-boro Stadium near Boston before Argentina's first game, against Greece, trailed a banner reading: "Maradona — Prima Dona."

If Maradona did take the stimulant ephedrine with intent, it was with the intent of cheating the last barrier to an athlete. Age. At 33, he was trying to bring his weary, often broken, often drugged body back to peak performance for the last hurrah.

Drugs and Maradona are more linked than is at first apparent. He was weaned on them even before he knew it. Scourful men in his past, so-called doctors, mixed steroids with his food to build a frail physique into something bull-like.

In his teens, he was administered more drugs. These, the appalling painkillers that sporting authorities inconspicuously allow, racked and distorted the ankle, the knee, the suffering back of a superstar whose

multimillion-dollar transfer fees and million-dollar salary were the excuses to patch him up, to push him through nature's warning, to play him on half a leg.

That was the sport's administrators extracting their pound of flesh, the doctors obeying them rather than medical propriety, the body at the center of it all building up a legacy of arthritic pain.

And the mind of Maradona? I don't believe he ever grew up. As a man-child, he could create from fantasies what logic might dissuade lesser talents from even attempting: trying to beat whole defenses on his own.

He was on the brink of competing in his 22d World Cup finals match. A record, surpassing the 21 each played by Germany's Uwe Seeler and Poland's Wladislaw Zmuda. But perhaps Maradona's 21st World Cup match, his 90th in international competition, should be struck off. For if it was drug-assisted, that represents cheating, a crime against the sport.

Maradona's interpretation of the word cheat is different from yours and mine. He had grown into the most evocative cry of the Argentine soul since Evita Peron, and he had been put on a pedestal by the nation's head of state, Carlos Menem. That is not conjecture. President Menem told us this himself when he flew to Milan for the last World Cup and bestowed on his little hero the honor of "ambassador to all the world of sport."

Menem's generosity backfired. When Maradona fled drug charges and a paternity suit in Naples, Menem welcomed him, suffered the indignity of Maradona's further arrest for cocaine abuse and trafficking in Buenos Aires, and still ganged public opinion to be that Maradona should escape the law and not go to prison but be rehabilitated by presidential decree.

Maradona thanked him with a vile tongue. He courted a future in Fidel Cas-

tro's Cuba, then in Japan, then the United States. Each door was closed to him.

Yet, when Argentina's national team was humbled by the 5-0 thrashing from Colombia in Buenos Aires last fall, Maradona got his foot back in that door. Fat though he was, prone to shooting pellets at journalists, rumored to be far off course with his clinical rehabilitation program, he returned.

It was a flash of the old genius, a flicker of the old flame, that created the goal by which Argentina drew, 1-1, in Sydney, and thus was able to win the reprieve of a World Cup qualification for losers.

He shed 26 pounds (12 kilograms) in a month for this World Cup. And we waited. Those of us who knew the history had mixed emotions. We wanted to see one more time the breathtaking speed, the movement and balance that can take over a game as quickly as a bullet takes a life. Rationality told us that no man slims down this quickly and retains bodily strength for a World Cup that would soon become a duel in the sun.

Maradona is not, never was, rational. His volatility had spanned five World Cups. In 1978, without kicking a ball, he sent an undercurrent of discontent seething through his homeland: Dieguita, little Diego, crying aloud against being left off the national team by Cesar Luis Menotti. Menotti, the Argentine coach, knew even then that the 17-year-old was a prodigy beyond compare. He left him off the team because he considered the pressure might crack a teenager; Maradona to this day feuds vengefully with Menotti.

The coach was right, and wrong. Certainly Maradona proved four years later what a talent he possessed, and also what a tempestuous immaturity. He disgraced Argentina when he was sent off for kicking Brazil's Batista in the groin.

Four years on, Maradona, the captain, led Argentina to World Cup triumph in Mexico. Triumph blessed with his personal

trade mark, with goals against England and Belgium that no other player on earth would have dared attempt, much less bring off.

Yet there was also in that 1986 World Cup the Maradona as cheater, the player who had scored with his hand and described it as "a little bit of the Hand of God, a little bit Diego Maradona."

The blasphemy achieved the highest exonerator on earth when Pope John Paul subsequently blessed Maradona. But after the running sores of Argentina's brutal 1990 World Cup campaign in Italy, after the claim of his bastard child, after the notorious company Maradona kept with the Neapolitan criminal gangs, the Camorra, the Vatican newspaper condemned this maligned sporting idol.

He was disowned elsewhere, too. Visiting Villa Miseria Fiorito, the shantytown where Maradona was born and raised, I was stopped two years ago by an old woman who called out: "Forget Maradona, he forgot us."

He had revisited the harrio just once, in the victorious aftermath of the 1986 tournament. He had walked the muddy street of his birth, seen the sinking swamp at the top of the road where his father worked in the boneyard of an animal carcass concern, stood on the street corner where his skills, including the Hand of God technique, were honed.

My days in Villa Miseria Fiorito suggested it to be a happy but sad and simple place. A community that survived by any means it could, where the children roamed free and where the rights and wrongs of a more formal and privileged upbringing were blurred.

This neither excuses nor serves as an explanation for Maradona. For there, as everywhere he has gone, he was a one-off. Uniquely skilled, untamed, unquestioned. A boy who bypassed boyhood.

Rob Hughes is on the staff of The Times.

WORLD CUP WRAP-UP

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

The crackdown on rough play in the World Cup has led to a 45 percent increase in yellow cards with four first-round games left, according to statistics released by FIFA.

The governing body's general secretary, Joseph Blatter, said Wednesday that 126 cautions had been handed out in the first 32 games, compared with 87 for the 36 first-round games in Italy in 1990.

Five players had received red cards, bringing automatic expulsion from a game and suspensions to follow, while two other players had been expelled for accumulating too many cautions. Comparable figures for 1990 were unavailable.

Romania is sending striker Ioan Vladou home after his red-card foul on Switzerland's Stephane Chapuisat during Wednesday's match led to Vladou's insulting an assistant coach on the team bus.

Two Bolivian players, midfielder Julio Baldovino, 22, and defender Miguel Rimba, 27, escaped with just scrapes Wednesday in a single-car crash in Massachussetts in which Sandra Rocha, 20, of Marlhead, was fatally injured after being thrown from the vehicle as it overturned twice. The car, driven by the victim's mother, was headed for Westport, where the Bolivian team was staying.

A major rainstorm lashed Italy's training camp in Martinsville, New Jersey, on Wednesday, minutes after practice was completed.

A power outage left players, the team's coach, Arrigo Sacchi, and reporters in the dark for several minutes during the daily press briefing.

No matter. Players still talked, reporters still took notes.

The big news: The bruise on Roberto Baggio's left leg, incurred in Tuesday's 1-1 draw with Mexico, has shown "a clear improvement."

• Don't leave your chair if you're watching the matches. A goal could come at any time.

An analysis of the 74 goals in the first 28 matches shows an amazing spread of scoring times, with no true hot spots.

The first 15 and last 15 minutes of an average game each produced 11 goals, or 14.9 percent of the total. The 46th to 60th and 61st to 75th minutes each produced 13 goals (17.6 percent each) and minutes 16-30 produced 10 (13.4). The closest to a shooter's spotlight: Just before halftime, with 16 goals (21.6 percent) from the 31st to the 45th minutes.

Most goals continue to be scored from the right side, with 16 coming off the right wing.

• The five goals scored by Oleg Salenko in Russia's 6-1 victory over Cameroon were a World Cup record, but he wasn't the first to score five in a world soccer championship.

Michelle Akers-Stahl of the United States got her five in one game during the Women's Soccer World Championships in China in 1991.

• John Harkes, the U.S. midfielder who plays for the Derby club team in England, says he would consider playing for the new U.S. league — if the price is right.

"The money's there, if it's spent wisely," he said.

"If the people who are up there in the top places are doing it for the game and not for making a quick buck, it'll succeed," he added. "If they are doing it to make a buck, it'll be out of here in a heartbeat."

In order to obtain players with European clubs, such as Harkes, Tab Ramos and Eric Wynalda, the new league would have to purchase their contracts from the European teams.

"They have to come up with the money," Harkes said. "You're probably talking \$3 million for myself and Tah."

(A.P. Reuters)

How to Handle Brazil? U.S. Remains Low-Key

By Julie Cart

Los Angeles Times Service

MISSION VIEJO, California — If ignorance is bliss, then the U.S. team is the happiest team ever to face — who was it again? Oh yes, Brazil.

Although the prospect of playing the three-time World Cup champion in the second round Monday in Palo Alto, California, might chill even the warmest heart, the U.S. team seems to be wrapping itself in a comforting cloak of unawareness. Either the players are not kidding when they say they don't know much about the team, or it's a defense mechanism they have developed to block out the frightening specter of Romario, Bebeto and Rai.

"To be honest with you, I don't know any of the guys on their team," the U.S. defender Alexi Lalas said. "They're not my idols. People tell me they are great. Nobody thinks we can beat Brazil, nobody in the whole world. I bet you people will throw down a lot of money that we don't win."

It might be indicative of the U.S. team's soccer background that many of its players' knowledge of Brazil, one of the sports' greatest teams, is limited. Many of the best U.S. soccer players grew up idolizing stars in other sports and don't have the encyclopedic knowledge of soccer history that comes naturally to children growing up in other countries.

Tab Ramos, who plays professionally in Spain, said the difference for the European-based players is that they see Brazilian players every day and know what they can do. "I

know what they are capable of and what they mean to their teams," he said.

Coach Bora Milutinovic, while careful to praise Brazil, is equally quick to add his own spin, saying that anything can happen. Milutinovic does not want his players to hold their Brazilian counterparts in such awe that they abandon confidence in their ability.

"The more low-key we are about our opponents, the better it is," forward Roy Wegerle said. "Once you start thinking, 'They've got this great player or that great player, that automatically, subconsciously downplays your own confidence."

"It's good for us not to know too much about them and then do a little bit of homework and know what we're up against. But to be in awe of them or fear them, if we do that, we're only going to downplay our own strengths; that's not what we want to do."

"I've seen them play most of their games. In my opinion, they are the best team in this tournament. If we are not going to win this thing, then I hope they do. They play the game the way it should be played."

Said Ramos: "We definitely don't want to have too much respect, but we have to know what we're up against. Brazil right now is probably the team that has played the best in this World Cup. It's good to have respect for the other team, but knowing that if we play our best and we defend well, and we have a little bit of luck, maybe Brazil will have a bad day and we can win. Why not?"

Ephedrine: A Common Drug Often Misused

Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — It can lurk in the most innocent cold medicine, herbal tea or nasal spray. It is very common, but for an athlete subject to drug testing, it can be very dangerous.

It is ephedrine — a component in many over-the-counter cold medications. It is classified as a stimulant and considered by the international governing bodies of many sports to be an illegal performance-enhancing drug. Increasingly, ephedrine is at the center of many thorny legal and ethical battles regarding drug testing and athletes.

The problem with the drug stems from its potential for dual use: Taken as medically indicated, ephedrine is an effective

antihistamine and can offer relief from some cold symptoms. Taken in large doses or in its pure synthetic form, ephedrine can act as a powerful stimulant that some sports officials consider to offer a competitive advantage.

Stimulants have long been on banned lists for Olympic athletes and FIFA's list of prohibited substances is nearly identical to the International Olympic Committee's. It was an Olympic athlete, Rick DeMont, who first brought the ephedrine problem to light.

DeMont, a U.S. swimmer in the 1972 Olympics, had taken asthma medication before a race. The medication registered as a stimulant during drug testing and DeMont was forced to give up his gold medal in the 400-meter freestyle.

In track and field, the problem resurfaced a few years ago. After a spate of random drug tests that revealed ephedrine, officials in the sport struggled to determine a mechanism that would separate "inadvertent use" by athletes treating colds, and deliberate use as a performance enhancer.

Track officials also considered the issue of whether ephedrine, even in large amounts, was truly a stimulant that would benefit an athlete.

Discussions are ongoing and little has been resolved.

Soccer, however, has seldom dealt with ephedrine and its sometimes confusing uses, although FIFA has a strong stance against drug use.



The U.S. midfielders Tab Ramos, left, and Paul Cafuri battling for the ball in training for the match against Brazil.

Epidemic of Activism

New York Times Service

A Page a Day Keeps Your Problems at Bay

The Reverend Bobbi Patterson, associate chaplain at Emory University in Atlanta, said meditation



fascination with all things spiritual. The recovery boom of the 1980s led to a spirituality boom of the

But she added: "I think you outgrow them. I guess I'd rather read a book."

Sylvester Stallone is suing a

Manila's steamy weather is wreaking havoc on Frank Sinatra's four-day concert tour, causing him to miss his lines. The singer's son, Frank Sinatra Jr., who conducts his father's band, said that "on occasion, perspiration gets in his eyes" and blurs the teleprompter. But the 78-year-old singer is "too proud to wear glasses," he said.

**INTERNATIONAL
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Forecast for Friday through Sunday, as provided by Accu-Weather.

	Today		W	T	
	High C/F	Low C/F		High C/F	Low C/F
Bangkok	32/89	24/75	ab	33/81	23/73
Beijing	31/80	23/73	pc	31/81	23/73
Hong Kong	32/89	27/80	pc	32/89	27/80
Manila	34/93	25/77	pc	33/89	25/77
New Delhi	35/85	28/82	pc	36/85	28/82
Seoul	29/84	22/71	sh	29/84	22/71
Shanghai	38/97	26/78	pc	33/89	26/78
Singapore	31/80	25/77	pc	32/88	25/77
Taipei	32/88	26/78	pc	32/88	26/78
Tokyo	26/79	19/65	pc	27/80	19/65

Africa	
Algiers	28/82 20/86 s 28/86
Cape Town	15/50 5/43 pc 15/50
Harare	28/84 19/89 pc 28/84
Heere	25/80 10/82 s 25/80
Maputo	29/84 21/73 pc 29/84
Nairobi	22/71 10/80 s 22/71
Tunis	29/84 18/84 s 29/84

North America	
Anchorage	27/70 14/50 s 27/70
Atlanta	32/89 21/77 s 32/89
Boston	26/82 18/84 sh 26/82
Chicago	21/80 10/81 s 21/80

	Orlando	30/93	11/05	a	25/97
	Detroit	25/92	15/81	c	25/97
	Honolulu	25/82	22/71	pc	25/97
	Houston	35/95	32/73	a	35/97
row	Los Angeles	32/88	21/70	s	30/88
Low	Miami	32/98	24/73	i	31/88
CF	Minneapolis	27/90	18/64	t	25/88
2/35	Montreal	24/75	13/58	t	24/77
22/71	pc	31/88	24/73	pc	30/88
18/81	pc	30/86	20/58	s	30/88
1/91	New York				

12/30	SH	Flower	43/105	30/80	s	44/1
12/34	PC	San Fran.	32/71	11/52	s	21/7
1/34	S	Seattle	22/73	41/53	pc	19/8
		Toronto	24/75	15/38	sh	26/7
		Washington	32/88	21/70	1	33/9

Europe and Middle East				
Wave Height (metres)	Wind Speed (kph)	Location	Weather	High Water (Ct)
1-2	NW 15-30	Cannes	sunny	27/07
1-2	SE 15-30	Danzville	early sunny	27/07
1-2	SE 15-30	Rimini	sunny	27/07
1-2	SE 15-25	Malaga	sunny	27/07
1-2	SE 15-25	Cardi	sunny	27/07
1-2	SW 15-30	Faro	partly sunny	28/07
1-2	NE 15-25	Prato	sunny	28/07
1-2	NE 10-30	Catanz	sunny	28/07
1-2	WNW 15-30	England	clouds and sun	28/07
1-2	SE 15-30	Spain	showers	28/07
1-2	SE 15-25	Schiermungen	sunny	28/07
1-2	SE 15-25	Sylt	showers	28/07
1-2	NE 15-25	Spain	sunny	28/07
1-2	N 18-25	Tel Aviv	sunny	27/07

Caribbean and West Atlantic	
1-2	ESE 25-35
1-2	E 23-40
1-2	E 25-35
1-2	SE 20-35
Barbados showers	
Cuba clouds and sun	
St Thomas showers	
Hamilton partly sunny	
Asia/Pacific	
1	SW 15-25
1	SW 15-25
1	SW 12-30
1-2	W 15-25
1-2	W 10-20
1-5	NW 37-50
1	S 18-35
Penang thunderstorms	
Phuket partly sunny	
Bali partly sunny	
Cebu partly sunny	
San Beach, Asia partly sunny	
Bay of Islands, NZ cloudy	
Shanghai sunny	
Tokyo sunny	

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